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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., January 24, 1934

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.



50,000 Bus. Cribbed Elevator at Titonka, Iowa
[For description see page 57]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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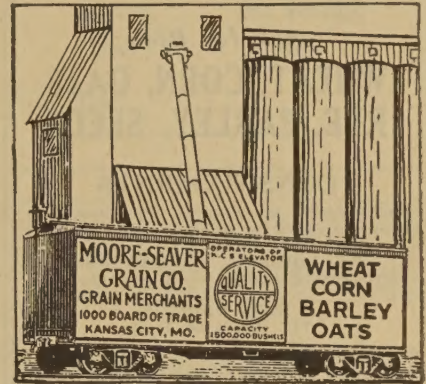
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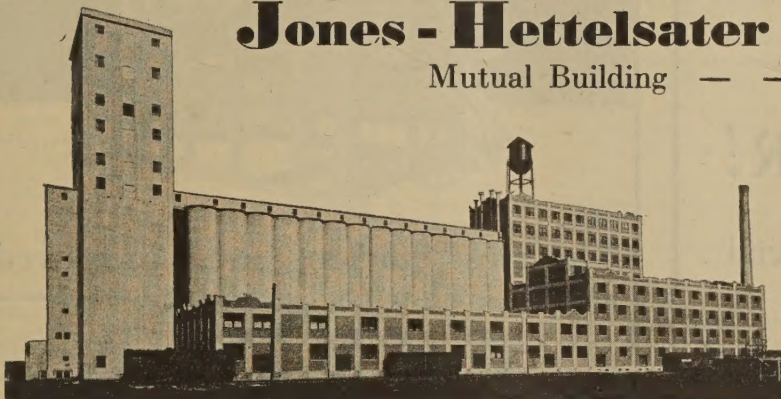
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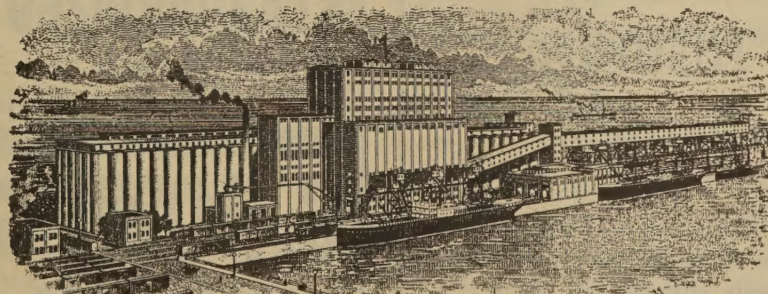
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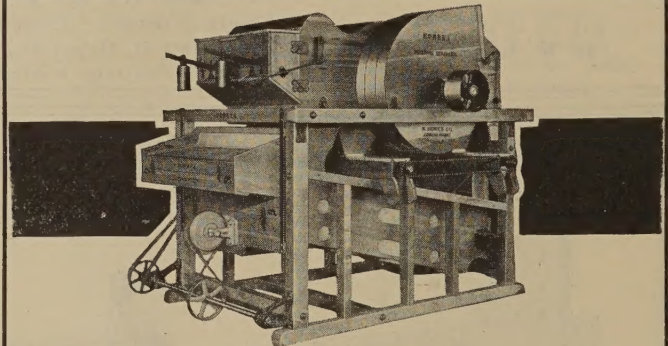
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CENTRAL INDIANA—30,000 bu. elevator, 6-room semi-modern house, cement products plant; priced for quick sale. For information write 72A2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

MINNESOTA—25,000 bu. elevator for sale; A-1 condition; large warehouse for seed business connected, also residence building with good store business, building connected; all on paying basis. Other interests demand my attention, this is an unusual bargain. Write Harry Myrom, Rosewood, Minn.

CENTRAL OHIO—30,000 bushel modern elevator for sale; on B&O RR; both steam and oil engine power; Hess grain driers; hammer mill; sidelines; transit car load and local grain; ample ground and warehouse facilities; only elevator at station. Write 72A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

GRAIN ELEVATOR SALE

Administrator's Public Sale to the highest bidder of the Grain Elevator and Equipment capacity 40,000 bushels at Rantoul, Illinois, on Illinois Central Railroad—Elevator located on right-of-way. Date of sale, January 26th, 1934, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises.

Terms 15 per cent cash, balance 30 days.

Bart Rice, Administrator,
Rantoul, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WILL BUY THREE good grain elevators located in central Indiana. Give full details as to price, equipment, side lines and territory. Address 72B14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

MINNESOTA—Feed Mill for sale, good farming community; modern machinery; diesel engine power; modern brick bldg. Owner has other business; priced low. E. J. Tuma, Veseli, Minn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

KENTUCKY Plant formerly used by Allied Mills as feed mill for sale; 2 large brick bldgs. with complete grain elevator; on river and railroad, next to rail and river terminal. River Sand & Gravel Co., Owensboro, Ky.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Projectograph—have one will sell cheap—\$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED hay buyer wanted, also an experienced hay salesman. If interested write at once to Secy. Fred K. Sale, Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.

MANAGER WANTED from No. Ill. for a rural country elev., no city; exper. in buying grain; carry also lumber, coal, hardware and bldg. supplies. Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., Sycamore, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED with elevator as manager; 18 years' experience; 40 yrs. of age; married. Will go anywhere but prefer Ohio; personal interview desired. Earl C. Keeler, Harpster, O.

MIXED FEED PLANT SUPT. 30, wants position; married; expert in building and maintaining formulas, also with all kinds of modern mlg. and mixing equipment; 10 yrs. valuable experience; can handle plant staff very satisfactorily. Prefer northern connections; best refs. Write 72B19, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago. Not returnable.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type. All capacities. **SAVE MONEY.** Write for details and prices. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS—60-bu. Fairbanks hopper scale for sale; also one rebuilt mixer, latest style, ton cap.; one 9x30" round reel, brand new. The McFeely Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

HAVE WRECKED two grain elevators, and have for sale hopper scales, wagon scales, grain cleaners, friction clutches, drive pulleys, sprockets, car puller, grain pits, etc. Quevli Grain Co., Lakefield, Minn.

MACHINERY BARGAINS—15-h.p. single phase Wagner motor, Dreadnought Burr Mill, size 20 type E. One high frame Western cracked corn grader and separator. All in working condition and priced to sell. Write Corray Bros., Lock Box 261, Urbana, Ill.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—9x30 and 9x36 Roller Mills. Bag Closing Machines. Mixers. Address price and stock; rebuilt; guaranteed. Write 71X2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY a good second hand Triumph Corn Sheller. I also have for sale 18,000 bus. of good oats, can ship on N. P. or Soo Line. Write for sample and price. M. S. Anderson, Henning, Minn.

PERFORATED METAL SCREENS FOR FLOUR AND FEED MILLS

WE manufacture Perforated Metal Screens for Flour, Feed and Hammer Mills. Any size screen with whatever size perforation you desire. When in need of screens, let us supply you. Our prices are low and our screens are made of high grade long wearing steel. Chicago Perforating Co., 2439 W. 24th Place, Chicago, Ill.

POWER UNIT WANTED

50 OR 60-H.P. GASOLINE power unit wanted; four or six cylinder; good condition; state make and price. O. H. McCartney, Fredonia, Pa.

ENGINE WANTED

SECOND-HAND 25-H.P. Type Y. Fairbanks Diesel Oil Engine Wanted. J. B. Outram, Urbana, Ohio.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

ENGINES FOR SALE

ONE 20-H.P. STEAM Engine with 40-h.p. boiler for sale; in good running order. Changing to electric power reason for selling; priced cheap. Cisco Co-op. Grain Co., Cisco, Ill.

ONE 60-H.P. TYPE "Y" Style "V.A." Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Oil Engine for sale; equipped for running water cooling; complete. Reply to 72B13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, ANY PRICE engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

SCALES FOR SALE

1-15 AND 1-20 TON 9x18 Platform Howe Scales for sale; nearly new. W. E. Vale, 53 N. Forge St., Akron, Ohio.

ONE HOWE SIX TON Scale for sale, with full capacity beam and steel "I" beams; platform 14x8 ft.; in good condition; price \$75. Address 72B2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

Tons To Dollars and Cents

Two Ton Tables: Zellers Hay & Coal Table shows the value of any weight of a given commodity from 10 to 4,000 pounds by 10 pound breaks at \$2.00 to \$14.25 per ton by 25 cent rises. Each of its 50 pages of tables shows the value of any weight up to one ton and also for the given weight plus one ton at the price given at top of page. Printed from large clear type; pounds in red ink; values in black ink. Bound in flexible cloth-lined enamel covers, size 5¼x7¾ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

Davis Coal Value Tables No. 2—Shows at a glance or with one addition, the value of any weight of any commodity sold by the ton or hundred, from 10 to 110,000 pounds, at any given price per ton from \$2.75 to \$25.00, by 25c rises. No additions are necessary for quantities up to 5,000 pounds, the body of the pages showing the value of these weights by 10-pound breaks. Price per ton and cwt. are printed at top of each page, near outer edge. Cloth bound, 94 pages, 5½x7¾ inches, book paper. Weight 10 ounces. Price \$2.00 plus postage.

Fractional-Ton Value Tables—For retail sales of coal, hay, feed or any other commodity bought or sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds, the Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Value Tables are designed for determining the value of any fraction of a ton from 5 to 1,995 pounds by five-pound breaks at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 a ton by 25c rises. Opportunity for error in reading is minimized by horizontal and vertical ruling. The tables are conveniently arranged and well printed from large type on book paper. A marginal price-index facilitates quick reference. Cloth bound, 154 pages, 4½x8½ inches, weight 8 ounces. Order Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Tables. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

7-Ton Value Tables—This revised and enlarged edition of the Coal Dealer's Friend shows the value of any commodity sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds at prices from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per ton by 25-cent rises. Facing pages of the 7-ton tables show the value of any quantity from 2,000 to 14,000 pounds by 10-pound breaks at the stipulated price. A marginal index provides quick reference to the pages bearing the computation sought. A 26-page supplement showing the value of any quantity from 10 to 1,990 pounds by 10-pound breaks at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 by 25-cent rises is bound in front part of book. This book of 106 pages is well bound in buckram, 5½x9½ inches. Weight 14 ounces. Price \$3.00 plus postage.

Davis Coal Value Tables No. 1—Give you at a glance or with one addition the value of any weight of any commodity sold by the ton or hundred, from 10 to 110,000 pounds at \$1.00 to \$12.00 per ton, by 5c rises, and from \$12.00 to \$16.00 by 25c rises, for either Long or Short Tons. In addition to the value tables it contains 34 pages of information, such as How to Estimate the Quantity of Coal in a Bin, the Different Kinds of Coal, Comparative Weights, Long and Short Tons from 1 cwt. to 105 tons, comparative prices Long and Short Tons .01 cent to \$12.096 and 33 pages British Thermal Unit Tables and 21 pages explaining how to determine B. t. u. values. 200 pages, 5¼x8½ inches, bound in cloth. Weight 11 ounces. Price \$2.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. The above illustrates the half of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for name of farmer and 34 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon.

Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Send all orders to

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332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

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Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE

Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD

Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 24, 1934

WHAT would U. S. A. consumers say about the A.A.A. if its bonus for wheat acreage reduction combined with crop failure resulted in the price of wheat jumping to \$2.00 per bushel? The autocrats of "planned agriculture" would have a lot of explaining to do.

THE MARKED increase in the activities of Kentucky distilleries and breweries reported in our news columns this number foretells of an early recovery of Louisville's old time grain trade. This should encourage many shippers in territory tributary to that market.

WE HAVE SEEN so much comment about the "rapid decrease in the visible supply," of wheat recently we dug up the figures and were surprised to find the decrease about the same as for the preceding crop year. On Sept. 30th last the visible was 147,996,000 bus. against 187,521,000 on Sept. 30, 1932. On Jan. 13, 1934, the visible had decreased 28,899,000 bus. against a reduction of 28,683,000 bus. for the same period of the preceding crop year. Evidently the growers are marketing about as much as usual and the consumers are not eating more.

TAXATION of public service enterprises operated by government is advocated by a former member of Congress from Iowa, on the well taken ground that these public utility enterprises are not performing a governmental function properly exempt from tax.

THE GRAIN Exchange, which keeps a complete record of every transaction in cash grain or supplies authentic information regarding condition of car, weights and grades upon arrival to shippers, performs a service which is bound to help establish a greater confidence in the market with all shippers in territory tributary to that market.

ACREAGE reduction schemes are inconsistent with ratification of the St. Lawrence treaty for a canal for the movement of grain and other raw materials. The initial investment in and the upkeep of a canal, if invested in a railroad open the year around would provide transportation at a lower rate and at less cost to taxpayer and shipper combined.

MERCHANT millers are said to be operating only sufficient capacity to fill immediate orders because they fear an early suspension of the processing tax and wish to avoid being caught with large stocks on which the tax has been paid. With such rumors afloat all manufacturers of wheat products for human food as well as consumers will buy sparingly.

IT IS ENCOURAGING to learn that sentiment in North Dakota is veering toward turning the state owned mill and elevator to private management at whatever price can be realized. The state commissioner of agriculture and labor and the governor by their bickering over the management have about convinced the public that political management is a dismal failure.

IN FAIRNESS to W. S. Pool, Supt., Nebraska-Iowa Elevator at Gibson, Neb., it should be said that his elevator has been kept clean, and the very fact that only one blast occurred in the plant when the explosion occurred on December 11th, is due to the fact that the first explosion did not dislodge sufficient dust to cause a second explosion, as is usual in dirty elevators.

BURNING STOCKS of Kentucky bluegrass seed in hope of boosting the price of 2,000,000 bushels of seed of the crops of 1931, 1932 and 1933 still held by the pool may seem to be justified by the Farm Credit Administration, but will never be excused by feeders who would have been glad to pay a fair price for it after grinding. Every time the Government attempts to peg or boost prices the market has a fainting fit to the great disadvantage of everyone concerned.

THE LATEST discouraging note from Washington credits the sec'y of Agri. with completing a production program for the dairy and cattle industries. Every one admits that long years of successful experience in business has equipped our wise politicians and bureaucrats with superior knowledge of what business needs, but most of us would be extremely thankful for specific legislation which would place a permanent check on any more experiments with business by anyone but those willing to bear the cost of the trial.

OPEN CRIBS combined with an open winter promise to make it difficult for borrowing farmers to deliver No. 3 or better corn to the government. The loss due to deterioration and damage will surely bring grief to the growers with corn sealed in poorly constructed cribs. Country buyers will be forced to grade early deliveries with extra vigilance or suffer heavy discounts on shipments.

THE FORECASTS of the Department of Agriculture on the probable production of cotton do not seem to have won the confidence of the people of South Carolina, as Senator Smith from that state has introduced a bill to prevent such forecasts. Evidently he considers the reports misleading. If none of the crop reports are dependable then all should be discontinued as misinformation is worse than none.

OATS SEEDING time in the central states is but 60 days away; and it is time to think about aiding the farmers to control smut by seed treatment. By taking up the matter of seed treatment with oats growers the grain dealer can learn in advance what quantity of one of the improved seed disinfectants will be required. The cost of treatment has been reduced so greatly by the new mercury phosphate that no grower can afford to omit seed treatment.

OATS are in a strong position when considered from the standpoint of unprecedentedly small production and the expanding demand next spring from the planters in the south and other parts of the country; but no immediate advance in prices can be expected while the movement into sight is so liberal as it has been during January. Some of the more experienced traders are reported to be considering the advisability of taking profits at the present level with a view to re-entering the market later lower down.

A COMMODITY DOLLAR based on the single commodity wheat, at 100 pounds of wheat to the dollar, would not permit the price of wheat to vary a hair's breadth from 60 cents per bushel; and by forcing to government hourly to be buying and selling gold and altering the gold content of the dollar would soon expose the fallacy of the brain trust's theory. To hold down the price of wheat under heavy buying incited by crop disaster the government would have to find billions of dollars to buy gold to add to the content in grains of gold in the dollar.

BEAN JOBBERS are making a bold dash into an untried field when entering into a marketing agreement with the federal government; and it remains to be seen whether the A. A. A. will accept the sensible modification of the price basis suggested and desired by the jobbers to make the plan workable. Once signed it will be impossible to obtain a release from the contract; and the elevator operators are wisely endeavoring to obtain something in exchange for the surrender of their facilities for doing business, and their right to dispose of stocks of beans on hand. A marketing agreement is much more drastic in control than any code, as under the marketing agreement it is possible to fix buying and selling prices and the margin for handling as well as the proportionate amounts to be marketed from each station, owned by growers or dealers.

The New Grain Standards

Notwithstanding nobody interested in the buying or selling of grain or producing or consuming grain has suggested or requested any changes in the Federal Grain Standards, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has seen fit to recommend a number of changes in rules governing the classification of all kinds of grain.

While some changes might result in the simplification of the existing rules, the wholesale redrafting of the rules and the reduction of the differences in test weights and characteristics of the leading numerical grades would surely result in an alarming multiplication of the differences in the gradings given the same lot of grain in different markets.

While there seems to be a disposition upon those entrusted with drafting the rules to a reduction in the number of the numerical grades, other grades are added which will unnecessarily add to the confusion of shippers and the slowing up of the work of grading receipts in every market.

Grades of light garlicky, medium garlicky and garlicky wheat as suggested for special grades, would make the miller of soft winter wheat grin. He knows that a little garlic in any lot of wheat will necessitate the same careful cleaning as a lot of wheat containing ten times as much garlic. He must get rid of garlic if his flour is to be acceptable in most markets, and a little garlic will make him almost as much trouble as a lot of it.

Putting the superior grades of oats into two separate grades of "heavy" and "extra heavy" might help such oats to command a premium in some markets, but it will be likely to depress the market value of the numerical grades of oats on some crops.

So many changes are recommended by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the entire trade is sure to be confused and confounded with the first movement of new grain classified under the new rules. It would seem far better to effect such revolutionary reforms by degrees, and then only after the merchants interested have had every opportunity to clearly understand all of the changes contemplated. Every shipper, as well as every receiver is directly interested in all grain being classified as nearly as possible in keeping with the grain's true value to manufacturers in order that they may reflect that same value back to the producer. But any multiplicity of rules which handicaps or makes more difficult the marketing of grain in keeping with its value, should be discouraged.

The trade has until March 1st to make any suggestions or ask for changes in the rules as

proposed. After that, it will be too late to get the rules advertised in time to be used in the marketing of the 1934 crop.

Amendments to Country Elevator Code

While it is not too late country grain elevator operators should bestir themselves to obtain desired changes in the code for the country elevators by making their objections or constructive suggestions known to the proper authorities.

Where any provisions in the present draft of the code impose a hardship on the merchant it is quite possible that the end sought to be attained by the A. A. A. can be accomplished in a manner less burdensome to the trade by a slightly different wording of the code. Now is the time for the dealer to make his needs known.

REGULATION of truck transportation as proposed in the bill introduced by the chairman of the interstate commerce committee of the House meets an obstacle in the essential difference between concrete highway and steel rail transportation. No one can operate his car on the railroad at his own expense. The owner of private cars must pay the rate. Operators on the highway have no similar monopoly. If their rates are too high individuals will put their own trucks on the highway, just as shippers have the privilege of putting their own boats on the rivers and lakes. Regulations that raise the cost of truck hire may react to the benefit of big business having a sufficient volume to make truck ownership profitable and thus operate to put out of business the small merchant depending on hired truck transportation.

A DELUGE of questionnaires may be expected as the consequence of the regimenting of industry under the A.A.A. and the N.R.A. to obtain the basis for regulation of wages and hours of labor. In some industries such as the seed trade there never has been any compilation of trade statistics, making it difficult for the representatives of the trade to support their contentions before code authorities. Members of the industry will aid themselves by replying promptly and fully to all inquiries coming from their own code committees. The expense of supplying the information must be added to the cost of doing business and to the spread between producer and consumer. Merchants can not afford to take the antagonistic attitude of some farmers finding allotment and acreage reduction contracts bothersome, and who declare "it is easier to farm than not to farm."

The Operating Cost

Few grain dealers seem to give serious consideration when letting a contract for a new elevator to any cost other than that of construction, and many seem perfectly willing to let the contract to the most incompetent, inexperienced contractor they can find, providing his bid is lower than that of experienced engineers of recognized ability.

The first cost, the cost of construction, is paid but once, while the operating cost is paid every day the plant is running, so it is worthy of far more consideration.

Recently contracts have been let for the construction of several elevators without plans or specifications, so that neither owner or contractor had definite information regarding what was wanted or what was to be supplied. So long as careless methods of letting contracts are continued, nothing but undesirable results can be expected.

Several elevator operators who have let contracts in recent years for new storage have paid more to have their tanks put in usable condition for storing grain than they paid originally to have the tanks erected. One contracting company long specializing in the repairing of concrete walls, recently took out of a large tank a section of 18x35 ft. containing overalls, shavings, bits of lumber and discarded cement bags. It is well known to most construction engineers that water-proof walls suitable for a grain storehouse can not be constructed of materials of this character. Yet, careless workmen who are not vigilantly supervised persist in filling the forms with worthless matter.

If concrete storehouses for grain are to be worth their cost, then the job of erecting them must be let to conscientious engineers who have specialized in this line, men who have some knowledge of what is required, as well as a pride in their work that will stimulate their interest in building a structure that is suitable for handling and storing grain economically and efficiently.

Many concrete elevators have failed completely because the mixture was not in keeping with safe engineering practices or else the reinforcing was omitted.

The inexperienced contractor who gets a job with a certain loss will often skimp on both materials and workmanship in order to avoid being thrown into bankruptcy, all of which helps to prevent the elevator owner getting the efficient plant he had expected. One thing is certain and that is that grain dealers will seldom obtain a satisfactory house on a contract let to the lowest bidder following a contest between engineers of experience and standing in the business and unknown contractors without experience in the designing or building of modern grain elevators.

The up-to-date elevator conveniently arranged and efficiently equipped can be operated so much more economically than plants designed and erected by the inexperienced, that even the consideration of such a plant is a waste of time. The elevator builder long specializing in designing and building grain handling plants has a clear understanding of what is needed and how to secure the plant required, and even though his services do cost more than the inexperienced newcomers they are worth every penny they cost and much more.

The more people do the more they can do; he who does nothing renders himself incapable of doing anything; whilst we are executing one work we are preparing ourselves for undertaking another.

A Modern 50,000-Bu. Elevator at Titonka, Ia.

The North Iowa Grain Co., which operates a line of elevators in Iowa, had the misfortune to have its elevator at Titonka, on the Rock Island, break down under a full capacity load last August. The elevator had been built many years ago and the damage was of such an extent that the building had to be wrecked and rebuilt. There were 35,000 bus. of corn and oats in the building at the time the accident occurred. They immediately arranged for the erection of a new 50,000 bus. elevator to replace the old one.

The new building is equipped with one leg of 3,000 bus. capacity, fitted with a new type head drive and a 10-hp. motor. An improved air dump was used in the driveway for receiving grain fitted with a 2-hp. motor for the compressor.

Under the driveway are heavy concrete walls supporting an 8 × 10 and 10 × 10 structure which in turn supports 3 × 10 and 6 × 10 joists, 12 inches on center and this covered with a 4" floor. The heavier type of trucks used by Iowa farmers enables them to haul extra large loads and calls for a very rigid type of driveway construction.

The grates in the driveway floor are 6 ft. wide and 13 ft. long having 5 rows of spacers. All bars are ½" thick by 4" wide as manufactured by Strong & Scott.

An extra large boot tank of ¼" steel was placed inside of a concrete tank. This steel tank was made by the Link Belt Supply Co. It was a welded ¼" steel tank hung in a harness of angle irons. The tank measured 30 ft. long on the top by 9 ft. wide and was 11 ft. deep. This provides an extra large water-tight space in and about the boot and pits.

A full basement under the elevator was provided, a foundation being constructed of reinforced concrete slabs.

The bin story is divided into 12 bins. A large workfloor was provided and fitted with a 100-bus. hopper scale equipped with an automatic counter and a tri-rola cleaner with a 3-hp. motor which was used for power. The motors were all enclosed fan-cooled type.

The belting was a 13" 5-ply Riverside rubber belt and was fitted with 12 × 7 Salem buckets 14" on center. These buckets were run over an exceptionally large head pulley which accounts for the capacity of the leg.

A large office was built attached to the driveway and opposite office is a 15-ton automobile truck scale.

On the west side of the elevator was constructed large warehouses for the storage of feed. An 8 bin shed with a reinforced concrete floor was built for coal.

All buildings are covered with galvanized iron. Approximately 160 squares being used. This iron was a Milcor product, 1¼" corrugated galvanized iron on the walls and No. 26 gage standing seam roofing on the roofs with No. 26 gage plain iron covering all casings, doors and other trim in and about the building.

The general offices of the North Iowa Grain Co., under the management of Mr. L. C. Miller, is located at Cedar Rapids.

The T. E. Ibberson Company designed and constructed the buildings.

See illustration on outside front cover.

The farm loan bond guaranty bill was passed by the House Jan. 16.

The hog processing tax advanced to \$1 per 100 lbs. Dec. 1, from 50c, will become \$1.50 Jan. 1, and \$2 Feb. 1. Consumers who object to paying the tax can eat something else and they will.

Perry, Ia.—The corn processing tax is difficult at the moment. All retailers are filled up with stocks of corn goods and millers have to absorb the tax until retail stocks are cleaned out.—J. O. Holdefer, Perry Mill Co.

Codes to N.R.A.

By executive order the N.R.A. has been given limited jurisdiction over codes for dried bean shippers, retail feed dealers, popcorn manufacturers, and seed producers and shippers.

The limitations provide that the functions and powers transferred to the N.R.A. shall not, without the written approval of the Secretary, be exercised on the industries and trades above mentioned, through fixation or control of:

Prices in connection with the purchase of agricultural commodities from producers and the subsequent sale or disposition by first processors of the first processed articles.

Brokerage fees involved in the purchase of agricultural commodities from producers and the subsequent sale or disposition by first processors of the first processed articles.

Credits and financial charges with reference to agricultural products.

Commission rates in connection with the purchase of agricultural commodities from producers and the subsequent sale or disposition by first processors of the first processed articles.

Purchasing arrangements with regard to agricultural commodities in their original form.

Marketing quotas in connection with the purchase of agricultural commodities from producers and the subsequent sales or disposition by first processors of the first processed articles.

Plant capacity and/or its allocation.

The A.A.A. retains jurisdiction over wheat, corn, rice and other grains, corn millers, feed, hay and straw, country elevators, terminal elevators, flour mills, linseed oil, maltsters, California rice.

Without reservation the following codes are transferred to the N.R.A.: Cereal food, dog food, feeds and live stock remedies, feed brokers, food brokers, produce and feed distributors of Virginia and yeast manufacturers.

Have Stopped Storing Grain

"We have stopped storing grain," said Frank Corray, of Corray Bros., Inc., at Urbana, Ill., in answer to an inquiry on news in the grain trade, "and you can just bet that is something new."

"This storage business has been a pain in the neck of the grain trade for a great many years, and the grain trade has just permitted itself to be played for a sucker by the farmers. We've cut it out entirely and consider it the best move we've ever made."

"We never found it profitable for the farmer to store, either. They never sell when the market is up, always hoping that it will work higher."

"Then the farmer usually wants an advance on the grain he has in store and before he knows it he has drawn all the grain is worth and that makes him less anxious than ever to sell."

"So when grain comes across the scales to our elevator now it is sold. We will accept it in no other way."

Report has it that there has been a reduction of only 1 per cent in winter wheat acreage, despite the many millions paid to farmers who have complied with the Administration's program to reduce the crop.—*Babson's Washington Reports.*

Freight on wheat and flour out must not be paid by the mill grinding for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, as all charges on government property are handled between the government and the last named carrier.

Refusal of Comptroller General McCarl, Jan. 16, to approve expenditures of the Federal Housing Corporation on the ground the constitution does not provide for housing corporations, casts doubt on the validity of other federal spending projects.

Changed Contract Gets Into Court

Counsel for the Washburn-Wilson Seed Co., in its suit against Gilbert B. Lyon, in the district court, Seattle, Wash., was successful in having the case taken from the jury's hands and made subject to decision by Judge Gillies D. Hodge.

The counsel contended that decision in the case rested upon legal interpretations instead of facts brought out by testimony. The subject is a contract between the seed company and Lyon, which Lyon claims was altered without his knowledge to specify Thomas Laxton, or wrinkled peas, instead of Early Alaska seed, with which he has had better success. He refused delivery of the seed except at a price higher than the contract specified, claiming a reduced crop because of the change in variety.

The seed company claims the contract was changed with the knowledge and consent of the defendant.

North Dakota Embargo Invalid

The U. S. District court at St. Paul, Minn., on Jan. 15 gave a decision that the North Dakota legislature had no power to interfere with interstate commerce by means of embargoes.

The suit against the state has been instituted by elevator and transportation companies.

The state and the state railroad commission alleged in defense that the embargo was a "lawful exercise of the police power in time of emergency."

Governor Langer had lifted his wheat embargo a month earlier, and his second embargo, the one on live stock, Jan. 13.

While embargoes may be warranted when traffic becomes congested or to prevent the spread of plant diseases the court evidently did not consider the low price received for wheat and live stock a real emergency.

The court held that the embargo law was in direct conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution, and that the state has no power to interfere directly with interstate commerce "regardless of economic conditions."

Great Improvement in Business

Grain cannot fail to participate eventually in the great improvement in business in general that has taken place during the last forty days, according to the National Industrial Conference Board of New York, an impartial statistical body not subject to coercion by the administration. The Board in its report of Jan. 22 states: Increases in production and trade of more than seasonal proportions were registered in December and the first half of January, terminating the July-to-November succession of monthly declines, according to the current monthly report of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry of the National Industrial Conference Board. Advances were recorded during the month in construction, industrial production, and retail trade. Employment in manufacturing industries turned upward in December, after a decline in November.

Building and engineering construction in December continued the advances begun in August. Total contract awards of \$207,210,000 were reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation for 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains. The November-to-December gain of 27.6% brought the dollar value of awards to a level 155% above that of a year ago.

The increase in awards was due to a sharp gain in non-residential building added to the continuing growth in lettings for public works and utilities. Non-residential construction awards totaled \$50,040,000 in December as compared with \$27,635,000 in November and \$24,945,000 in December, 1932. Factory construction increased sharply in December, and for the year as a whole was twice as large as the total for 1932.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Principal Products of Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are 6 of the principal uses of corn outside of that kept on the farm?—Oscar Jones, Henry C. Woodyard Grain Co., Chrisman, Ill.

Ans.: Among the principal uses of corn are the manufacture of meal, starch, flour, glucose, sugar, hominy, oil cake, gluten feed, brewers grits, dextrine oil, and alcohol.

The stalks can be made into cellulose that chemists can convert into many products such as rayon, furfural, etc.

The cobs may be made into pipes, used to clean floors, purify illuminating gas, or, when dried, ground into face powder.

The per capita consumption of corn meal has shrunk greatly with the diversification of the diet of the people of the United States. In 1899 the per capita consumption was 100.3 lbs., and in 1929 only 22.3 lbs.

Discrimination in Freight Rate?

Grain & Feed Journals: My station, Bennett, is on a branch of the Rock Island 211 miles from Chicago, with a rate of 16 cents. Wilton Junction, just south of us, is on the main line of the Rock Island, with a rate of 14 cents.

Could I get a readjustment by having an attorney go before the Interstate Commerce Commission?—J. H. Phelps, sec'y Buttolph Grain Co., Bennett, Ia.

Ans.: There is no justification for a higher rate from Bennett than from Wilton Junction. The matter should be taken up with the Rock Island R. R. Co.

In Docket 17,000 this matter is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has set Feb. 7 for oral argument, and a decision is expected about June 1. Any complaint to the Commission probably would be filed with the papers in Docket 17,000 without independent inquiry, so there is little to be gained.

In a readjustment of rates between the St. Paul and the Rock Island it was proposed to make the Wilton rate 16 cents and the Bennett rate 15 cents, back in 1927, but this has not yet been approved. The desired correction may be announced in the forthcoming decision by the Commission in Docket 17,000.

It is not advisable to employ an attorney to go before the Commission. More could be accomplished, probably, by an appeal to the railroad company.

Elevator Superintendents to Meet in Buffalo

The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America will hold its semi-annual meeting at the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., over the week-end of Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 10-12. President Frank L. Neilson, General Superintendent of Cargill Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., states that reduced fares are in effect from most points in the country on these dates for a special Niagara Falls excursion, amounting to only \$8 round trip from Chicago, for example, with a lower berth round trip for \$6.75.

Pres. Neilson is arranging a strong program of broad interest to elevator operators, and has invited Frank A. Theis of Washington, D. C., to speak. A large turnout is expected.

Chicago Superintendents Discuss Dust Explosion Code

Elevator Superintendents of the Chicago area met on Jan. 22 to discuss the National Fire Protection Ass'n's Code governing the construction, operation and maintenance of terminal grain elevators, feed and flour mills, etc. Insurance rates on new facilities are based upon this code. Mr. G. F. Butt, chairman of the N.F.P.A. com'te in charge of this work, led the discussion.

Ventilation, dust explosions, synchronous motors, across-the-line-start motors, torques, electrical power rates, time of power shut-down, demand and energy charges, and discussions on minimizing the source of sparks, preceded the business meeting.

The majority of the three dozen present indicated their intention of going to the semi-annual meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents in Buffalo next month. Hobart Todd, district manager of the Hamilton Rubber Co., was the cordial host for the evening.

Interior Kansas prices of wheat are now 37½c per bushel above export level.

A bill for compulsory blending of 10 per cent corn alcohol with motor fuel has been introduced by Rep. Gillespie of Illinois. Why not compel all law makers to drink a quart at each meal and pay for it out of their own purse?

Jesse B. Smith has been nominated for pres. of the Millers National Federation. He is manager of the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co., operating mills at Salina and Clay Center, Kan., a terminal elevator at Salina and a line of country elevators.

E. C. Dreyer Heads St. Louis Exchange

Eugene C. Dreyer, one of the best known national figures in the feed trade, has been elected pres. of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

A native of St. Louis, he has been associated with the grain and milling business from his boyhood, and now heads the Dreyer Commission Co., specializing in millfeeds, with a branch office at Kansas City.

Mr. Dreyer was active in former attempts to organize the feed distributors, and now is pres. of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, which is doing yeoman service toward drafting a code for the feed handlers of the entire country.

Meeting Grain Com'te on National Affairs

The Grain Com'te on National Affairs met at Chicago in the Board of Trade Jan. 18 and considered the code for the grain exchanges.

The margin requirements in the code were redrafted to make them less burdensome to patrons of the futures markets.

The discussion turned to obtaining the support of all the exchanges for a uniform policy.

E. J. Grimes, vice chairman of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs, has returned to Washington to confer with officials of the A.A.A. on the revised code, approval of which is expected soon.

Reject NRA Changes in Elevator Code

The National Code Committee of the National Federation of Country Elevator Ass'ns, at a meeting in Chicago Jan. 19th, rejected the changes made by the National Recovery Administration in the voluntary code as submitted in Washington Dec. 20th.

Labor provisions, as revised by NRA officials, would include towns of 2,500 population or less. The changes would permit elevator employees in towns of this size to work an average of 48 hours per week and 40 hours a week in communities having more than 2,500 population.

The code committee declined to accept such a ruling, pointing out that it would work undue hardships on country stations. Employees of elevators must apportion the time of their availability to the wishes of the farmer, the committee stated. Many elevators, particularly those in sections where production has been sharply reduced would be compelled to increase their operating overhead, to the extent where producer marketing costs would have to be increased or the elevator closed.

A new reporting section, acceptance of which would force all country elevator interests to turn over all books and records of their elevators "during the usual hours of business," was vigorously objected to. The elevator industry had agreed in the formal hearing to make reports to NRA or AAA officials, properly notarized, on any specific matter dealing with the enforcement of the code. However, the trade is opposed to permit endless "fishing expeditions" into their records.

Another major change, which elevators generally want left in the code is the definition of a country elevator, which was taken out of the present code. An elevator was originally defined to "include any individual, partnership, corporation, association and any other business unit performing any or all of the functions as described for the country grain elevator industry."

The functions of the industry are described as "The buying or assembling of grain, principally from growers and principally in less than carload lots, for resale or shipment, or the storage of such grain for consideration and does not include the assembling of grain by elevators, or warehouses at terminal markets, which receive such grain only in carload lots."

Under these definitions all buyers of grain come under the jurisdiction of the country elevator code. The code particularly would include scoop shovellers and trucks, two factions which have proved a serious menace to the trade. The trade will insist on their retention in the code.

As a youth 20 years ago Henry A. Wallace experimented on himself in dietetics. The experiment ended because of vigorous objections by his family after he had lost 15 pounds.

Beans amounting to 1,500,000 bus. were purchased recently by the Farm Relief Administration from the Michigan Elevator Exchange at \$3.55 per 100 lbs. Present total purchases are to be 5,000,000 lbs.



E. C. Dreyer, Pres.-Elect, St. Louis Merchants Exchange

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Codes Will Help Legitimate Dealer

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Most trade organizations are so anxious to get members that they don't investigate the reputation of dealers and often to their sorrow. The work of the grain trade organizations at this time is to put over the codes that are being brought before the A.A.A. and N.R.A. Many of the Country Grain Dealers don't believe that these codes will ever be put into effect and are not giving this matter a thought, when in reality if these codes are put into effect and rigidly enforced they are going to help the legitimate dealer, I believe.

Emphasize the necessity of country elevator operators joining their state organizations as the code will have to be enforced by the State Associations.—A. H. Meinershagen, Sec.-Treas., Missouri Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n, Higginsville, Mo.

Should Fumigate Some Fumigant Claims

Grain & Feed Journals: I wonder how many other grain men have become disgusted by the claims made on the labels of some fumigants in comparison with the results obtained. Some statements, usually in fine print, say that such-and-such product kills the egg, the larvae, and the adult, and then in the next paragraph they recommend that the product be used consistently throughout the year "to prevent thousands of eggs from becoming insects." That is poor sales talk.

Even the way phrases describing businesses affected and infestation common thereto are carelessly interchanged leads one to the conclusion the product cannot be of much account. Reminds me of the talkative old town barber, who has something for everything he can make you believe you've got, or the old-time medicine man. Certainly the bugs are not going to read these claims and fall dead from fright.—E.N.R.



A. R. Taylor, Pres.-Elect, St. Joseph Grain Exchange

Iowa Farmers Convention Behind Closed Doors

Grain & Feed Journals: We will hold the sessions of our annual convention in Ft. Dodge (Ia.) Feb. 20-22 the same as we have done the past two years (behind closed doors). It will not be necessary for you to send a representative to report our convention.—W. H. Thompson, sec'y, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa.

Schedule 12 Hearings on Grain Grades

Proposed revisions of the Federal standards for wheat, rye, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, barley, corn, and grain sorghums, also newly formulated standards for mixed grain, will be discussed at a series of twelve public hearings, according to an announcement by Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The dates and places for these public hearings are:

- Jan. 26. Chicago—Chicago Board of Trade.
- Jan. 26. Portland, Ore.—Portland Merchants Exchange.
- Jan. 31. Los Angeles—Los Angeles Merchants Exchange.
- Feb. 2. Minneapolis—Room 500, Flour Exchange.
- Feb. 2. San Francisco—San Francisco Merchants Exchange.
- Feb. 6. Ames, Iowa—Iowa Agricultural College.
- Feb. 9. Kansas City—Hotel Kansas Citian.
- Feb. 19. Buffalo—Buffalo Corn Exchange.
- Feb. 20. New York City—New York Produce Exchange.

The public hearings at Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Buffalo, and New York City will be conducted by Edward C. Parker, in charge of the Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; the hearings at Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, and San Francisco by B. W. Whitlock, in charge of the Pacific Coast Headquarters of Federal Grain Supervision; and the hearing at Ames, Iowa, by W. P. Carroll of the Chicago General Field Headquarters office of Federal Grain Supervision.

A. R. Taylor President at St. Joseph

The election of A. R. Taylor to the presidency of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange is a deserved recognition of his service to the organization.

Since coming to St. Joseph from Milwaukee in 1929 Mr. Taylor has been chairman of the transportation committee of the exchange, and has been a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a former pres. of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, and during the thirty years of his connection with the grain business has been pres. of the Wisconsin Elevator Co. and vice pres. of the Taylor & Bournique Co.

As manager of the St. Joseph office of the Stratton Grain Co., Mr. Taylor operates the 2,000,000-bu. elevator in the Union Terminal yards, which is part of the line of terminal elevators operated by the company as far east as Portland, Me.

The new president can be relied upon to keep St. Joseph on the grain map, and to make that center attractive to shippers.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much-maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 25, 26. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, library of Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Jan. 26. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, mid-winter meeting, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Devils Lake, N. D.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 10, 12. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, semi-annual meeting, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Feb. 19, 20. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Union Bldg., Lafayette, Ind.

Feb. 20, 21, 22. Farmers' Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, West Hotel, Minneapolis.

Feb. 21, 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, probably at Tacoma, Wash.

Feb. 21, 22. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Toledo, O.

May 8, 9. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill., Jefferson Hotel.

June 12, 13, 14—National Scalemen's Ass'n at Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

June 26, 27, 28. American Seed Trade Ass'n, at Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

A Mueller Again Pres. of Peoria Board

Robert F. Mueller, son of Louis Mueller, who passed away last year, was elected president of the Peoria Board of Trade, on Jan. 8, a position his father held in 1916.

Robert became connected with the Mueller Grain Co. 17 years ago and is now vice-pres. of that company. During the 16 years he has been a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Mueller has thoroughly familiarized himself with the working of the organization, and is well qualified to administer its affairs.



F. Mueller, Pres.-Elect, Peoria Board of Trade

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Beecher, Ill., Jan. 15.—Our farmers have shown little interest in government loans on corn.—John Werner, Wm. Werner & Son.

State Line, Ind., Jan. 18.—A lot of the corn on the Illinois side of the line has been sealed. We expect sealing to begin soon in Indiana.—V. V. Current, Current Grain Co.

Bismarck, Ill., Jan. 18.—Many are sealing their corn, but many others are waiting and will sell when they can get 42 or 43 cents a bu.—L. O. Kentner, Bismarck Grain Co.

Beecher, Ill., Jan. 15.—I know of no government corn loans in this territory so far. This close to market there isn't much advantage in them.—Wm. Wehling, Farmers Grain Co.

Sollitt (Beecher p. o.), Ill., Jan. 15.—A few of our farmers are talking about getting government loans on their corn but apparently none have gone far beyond the talking stage yet.—Ed. Rust, Graham Grain Co.

Goodenow, Ill., Jan. 15.—Government loans on corn are just getting started. Not more than 10% of the farmers have taken loans so far, but by Mar. 1 we expect 50% will have signed up.—A. C. Keeper, Farmers Grain Co.

Watkins Crossing (Fithian p. o.), Ill., Jan. 19.—Much of our good crop of corn is being sealed. Waiting on the part of farmers for a hoped-for improvement in the market is holding up some sealing that may be done later.—C. W. Harry, Grussing Grain Co.

Mayview, Ill., Jan. 19.—About 50% of the corn around here is already sealed. We do not expect much more sealing to be done. There is still a little back on the farms, but it will move with a slight improvement in prices.—E. E. Sadoris, Mayview Grain Co.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 20.—About 75% of the short corn crop in this community is already sealed. We do not expect much of a movement before August unless the prices work to profitable levels for the farmers to clear their loans.—Thos. Ogden, Ogden & Burt.

Wellington, Ill., Jan. 17.—There will be little grain business here before August 1st unless corn goes up a lot. Probably 90% of the corn in this community is already sealed. Of course, some farmers lost so much to chinch bugs that they had little to seal.—S. M. Lockhart.

West Newell (Danville p. o.), Ill., Jan. 18.—We got hit so bad by drouth that we shipped out only about two-fifths of our normal shipments on wheat, almost no oats, and since the first of December only five loads of corn have come in. Such little corn as is available is being sealed. Lots of the farmers must buy corn.—F. S. Davis.

Hoopeston, Ill., Jan. 18.—Probably about 70% of the corn in the territory we cover has been sealed. The crop was the poorest in a number of years and there is plenty of crib space. Some farmers are holding off to see if the price will go up so they won't have to seal their corn, but if it doesn't Mar. 1 will see literally all of the corn in this section of the state sealed, except that which must be sold by renters who are moving. Many stations report as much as 80% of the available corn has been sealed.—Geo. Slingloff, M. L. Vehon & Co.

Receipts and Shipments at Fort William-Port Arthur

E. A. Ursell, statistician for the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, reports the receipts and shipments at Fort William-Port Arthur for the last three years as follows:

	1931	1932	1933
RECEIPTS			
Wheat, bus.	158,036,690	177,421,016	158,043,627
Oats, bus.	17,613,045	9,011,503	14,922,473
Barley, bus.	9,325,048	6,727,860	7,637,444
Flaxseed, bus. . . .	1,731,072	1,439,108	994,105
Rye, bus.	3,453,297	2,710,567	2,237,124
SHIPMENTS			
Wheat, bus.	147,326,683	166,056,395	155,116,224
Oats, bus.	19,850,687	13,523,559	13,183,884
Barley, bus.	21,197,256	8,456,378	4,133,578
Flaxseed, bus. . . .	2,372,498	1,254,889	1,176,367
Rye, bus.	3,576,953	8,585,328	2,222,726

Watseka, Ill., Jan. 17.—About 1,250,000 bus. of corn have already been sealed and government loans taken in Iroquois County. This is a good percentage of the available crop. Estimates indicate about 85% of the crop will be sealed.—F. W. Owing, E. W. Bailey & Co.

Hoopeston, Ill., Jan. 18.—We would not be surprised to see 80% of the available corn sealed in cribs. About the only farmers who will sell are those who are moving and must sell for that reason. Most of our farmers are equipped with cribs.—J. E. Borg, Illinois Lbr., Grain & Coal Co.

Alvin, Ill., Jan. 18.—Probably about 20% of the corn in this community has been sealed, but many are waiting for market action, and unless prices become more favorable we expect to see about 70% of the small crop available under seal by Mar. 1.—L. W. Singleton, Singleton & Merritt.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 12.—Receipts of grain during 1933 were: Wheat 2,050,000 bus., corn 1,644,000, oats 3,500,000, rye 250,000, barley 750,000. Shipments during 1933 were: Wheat 1,378,000 bus., corn 4,408,000, oats 1,700,000, rye 220,000, barley 730,000, feed 18,500 tons.—Sioux City Grain Exchange.

Kankakee, Ill., Jan. 16.—The almost total failure of our crops combined with the disposition of farmers to think that they can get 45c a bu. from the government any time they want up to Mar. 1, which will be in plenty of time for taxes, has literally stopped the movement of grain.—E. E. Rollins Grain Co.

Grant Park, Ill., Jan. 15.—Few of our farmers are taking advantage of loans on corn. As the markets now stand there is little incentive to take loans. Perhaps the skepticism of the farmers has something to do with it. We have seen little interest displayed in the corn-hog plan.—H. A. Cole, Grant Park Co-op.

Brice, O., Jan. 19.—Not much grain moving now, farmers evidently waiting for a better price. There will not be much reduction in wheat acreage here when everything is considered. Some did not enter into the government reduction plan and sowed more than usual.—Motz Cook Grain Co.

Receipts and Shipments at Canadian Pacific Ports

E. A. Ursell, statistician for the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, reports the following total receipts and shipments of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster elevators, calendar years 1932 and 1933:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.
Wheat	95,412,234	65,435,246	92,466,937	64,856,695
Oats	7,999,646	2,453,746	7,157,056	3,883,996
Barley	2,584,186	1,210,721	2,269,585	1,226,009
Flaxseed	3,221	2,118	979	1,455
Rye	123,798	136,767	92,740	600

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	Jan. 13	Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	Jan. 18	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
Wheat*														
Chicago*	86½	85½	86½	87½	91¼	90¼	90¾	89¼	91	90½	89½	90¾	90¾	90¾
Winnipeg*	66½	66½	67½	68¼	70½	69¼	69¾	68¾	69¼	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Liverpool*	64¾	64¾	64¾	65¼	66¾	67¾	66¾	66¾	65½	65½	65¼	64¾	64¾	64¾
Kansas City	79¾	78½	79¾	80¼	83¾	82¾	82½	81¾	83¾	83¾	82¼	82¾	82¾	82¾
Minneapolis	82½	81¼	82½	83¼	86¾	85¾	85¾	85	86¼	86¾	85	86	86	86
Duluth, durum	82½	80¾	82½	82¾	87	85¾	86¾	85¾	87½	86¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Milwaukee	86½	85½	86½	87¾	91¼	90¾	90¾	89½	91	90¾	89½	89½	89½	89½
Corn														
Chicago	52¾	52¼	52¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¾	51¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Kansas City	48¼	48	47¾	48¼	49¼	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾	47¾
Milwaukee	53	52½	52¾	52¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	52¾	52¾	52¼	52	52	52
Oats														
Chicago	37¾	37½	37¾	38¼	39¼	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Winnipeg	35¼	35¾	36¾	37¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Minneapolis	34¾	33¾	34¾	34¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Milwaukee	37¾	37¾	37¾	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¼
Rye														
Chicago	60¾	59¾	60½	61¾	64¾	62¾	64¼	63½	63¾	62¾	61¾	62	62	62
Minneapolis	58¾	57¼	58¾	59¾	61¾	60¾	61¾	61	61¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Winnipeg	47¾	47¼	48¾	49¾	52¾	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Duluth	59¾	58¾	59¾	60¾	62¾	61¾	63	62¾	62¾	62¾	62	61¾	61¾	61¾
Barley														
Minneapolis	49¾	48¼	49	49	49¾	49	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Winnipeg	40¾	40¾	41¾	42¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¼	42	42	42
Milwaukee	53½	52¾	53¼	53¼	54¼	53	53¾	52¼	52¾	52¾	52¼	51	51	51
Chicago	53¾	52¾	53¾	53¾	54¼	53	53¾	52¼	52¾	52¾	52¼	51	51	51

*Wheat price in gold cents Jan. 22: Chicago, 53¾; Winnipeg, 41; Liverpool, 45¾.

Sugar Ridge, O., Jan. 12.—There is bound to be a small movement of grain in this vicinity due to the fact that we did not have a crop here last season. Lots of acres are being plowed with horses this fall and winter; farmers have begun to see that horses are the cheap power, after all.—Sugar Ridge Grain Co., per G. H. Smith, mgr.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 17.—The first flour to be shipped from Portland to China under the terms of the Chinese government wheat deal was the 1,500 barrels which left here on the British SS. "Jersey City" bound for Shanghai. This steamer will also take some 9,000 tons of wheat. This is the 13th full cargo to go to the Chinese government, according to J. J. Lavin, Chinese agent here.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill.—Country offerings of corn continue very light, a little corn coming out on the advances. Considerable corn has been sealed on the Government corn-hog program, which will be carried over until next summer or fall unless prices advance materially. The principal movement of corn at this time is from terminal stocks. The distillers have been taking a fair amount of corn and feed manufacturers report an improvement in demand for their products.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—One of the most reliable line elevator houses in the Northwest, with approximately 125 elevators scattered thru the country, reports that as a result of a thorough canvass, indications are that only about 7½% of the 1933 flax crop is yet to be marketed after deducting a normal quantity which will be held back for seeding purposes. Importations of flaxseed from all sources into the United States in 1933, according to our calculations, were 13,900,000 bus. as compared with 8,400,000 in 1932 and 13,900,000 in 1931.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Montgomery, Ala.—The lowest supply of grain feed on Alabama farms for the last four years was reflected in the Jan. 1 crop report issued by F. W. Gist, state and federal statistician. His report showed the grain feed supply "consisted of 24,229,000 bus. of corn and 55,000 bus. of oats; compared with 27,062,000 bus. of corn and 460,000 bus. of oats on Alabama farms last year. These figures reflect the short crop of feed grains produced last year. The supply of corn represented 66% of the harvested crop of last year and the supply of oats 54% of last year's harvest.—G. H. W.

Flaxseed Movement Abroad

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6.—The principal interest as regards flaxseed now centers on the Argentine crop, the harvesting of which is in full swing. Shipments this week from the River Plate are 1,792,000 bus., which is almost 300,000 bus. larger than the previous week. Port stocks have also increased almost 400,000 bus., showing that there is considerable pressure on the market from the new crop.

Exports of Indian linseed from April 1, 1933, to date total 13,024,000 bus., as compared with 2,250,000 bus. during the corresponding period the year before.

The first official Indian estimate places the flaxseed acreage at 2,541,000, as compared with 2,580,000 last year and 2,300,000 two years ago. The condition of the growing crop is reported to be fairly good.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Italy's wheat acreage is reported to be 10 per cent less than last year.

Changes in Grades Not Wanted

E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, in a letter to members, refers to the labors involved in perfecting the present system of grading grain, and says:

"New grades involving changes in almost every grade factor would mean that we would have to go thru all these troubles again. It would be a long time before the inspection departments, and the farmers and interior shippers and the grain trade in general would learn the interpretation of the federal supervision. We believe the present grades are generally satisfactory, and that these new changes are sure to result in much confusion and many losses. We are unable to find that any objections have been offered to the present standards. Who will benefit by the changes?"

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Grant Park, Ill., Jan. 15.—Chinch bugs left a short corn crop in this territory.—Lauffer Elvtr. Co.

State Line, Ind., Jan. 18.—The corn crop was very short—not even half a crop.—V. V. Current, Current Grain Co.

Bismarck, Ill., Jan. 18.—The corn crop was small, being about 70% of normal.—L. O. Kentner, Bismarck Grain Co.

Kankakee, Ill., Jan. 16.—Our oat crop was almost a complete failure. The corn crop was little better, being only about 25% of normal. Many farmers having not a bushel to sell.—E. E. Rollins Grain Co.

St. Anne, Ill., Jan. 16.—Chinch bug and dry weather about left this township without grain. Corn didn't average 15 bus. per acre. Oats wouldn't average 5 bus. It was the smallest crop in 50 years.—Kerr Grain Co.

Woodland, Ill., Jan. 17.—Our oats crop was a failure. It is questionable whether there will be sufficient stocks suitable for seed. This immediate territory did well on corn.—S. Oliver Gray, Woodland Farmers Co-op. Elvtr.

Hallock (Wellington p. o.), Ill., Jan. 17.—We were more fortunate than many on grain, producing about half a crop of corn and oats in this immediate territory. Corn made about 25 to 30 bus. per acre and oats produced about 20.—Martin Hallock, Fowler Grain Dealers.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17.—The week's precipitation generally maintained sufficient soil moisture and benefited winter grains. There was some damage to winter grains, because of freezing and thawing of the ground, but their condition, although the plants are small, generally continued good.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 20.—Wheat looks brown, and altho there has been no covering of snow this winter, farmers are of the opinion that no serious damage has been done to the crop. If there is any damage, they maintain it is to the wheat that was planted late. Lack of subsoil moisture, we believe, is one of the big factors to the crop. The real damage period to winter wheat comes after March 1, if there is freezing and thawing weather.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Cairo, Egypt, contemplates establishing a grain exchange separate from the present Produce Exchange at Alexandria.

Complaint Against Grain Pit Brokers

The Secretary of Agriculture in a complaint heard at Cleveland, O., Jan. 22, called upon Adrian Ettinger and Ewing W. Brand, both of Cleveland, to show cause why an order should not be entered against them individually and against the co-partnership of Ettinger and Brand, directing that all trading privileges on all contract markets be denied until further notice.

The complaint alleged that respondents, being members of the Chicago Board of Trade, violated the Grain Futures Act in failing to keep records and in concealing from the Grain Futures Administration the true facts as to certain transactions made on the Chicago Board of Trade in May, June, and July, 1933.

It was alleged further that respondents rendered false reports to the Grain Futures Administration and gave up the names of fictitious persons as being parties to the transactions in question. The accounts of three traders are involved in the charge as to false reports, which accounts showed a total open interest in Chicago wheat futures at one time amounting to almost 20 million bushels.

The hearing was conducted by Leo F. Tierney, special attorney for the Department of Agriculture, before referee D. P. Willis.

Landlord and Tenant Agreement with A.A.A.

Altho codes without number have been drafted under the A.A.A. and N.R.A. very few marketing agreements have been drawn up and approved, and the marketing agreement for the southern rice growers becomes of special interest for its bearing upon the bean code now being considered in Michigan and for its adjustment of the landlord and tenant relationship, which may take place in the corn acreage reduction agreement.

Sec'y Wallace on Jan 17 signed an order for a hearing on an amendment to the marketing agreement for the southern rice milling industry which will control rice production in three southern states held in the Washington-Youree Hotel, Shreveport, La., on Jan. 22.

The plan embodied in the amendment proposes to reduce the five-year average of 775,000 acres of about 10,000 producers in the three states of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas by 20 per cent, with the object of maintaining the value of the 1934 southern rice crop which was approximately \$27,000,000 in 1933.

Benefits to growers participating in the plan would be disbursed out of a trust fund to be accumulated each year beginning Aug. 1, 1934. Adjustment payments to the co-operating producer would be equal to approximately two-thirds the price paid by the miller for his rice at the time of sale.

The trust fund will be built up from payments of 40 per cent of the price determined by the Sec'y and made by the miller on each lot of rice which he purchases.

The fund, less administrative expenses, will be divided as adjustment payments among the co-operating growers on basis of their quotas which are determined by multiplying their average reported yield per acre during the base period by their allotted acreage. Growers selling more rice than their quota will receive no adjustment payments on the excess quantity.

The allotted acreage of each grower in Louisiana and Arkansas is determined by deducting 20 per cent from his average acreage planted during the five years, 1929 to 1932 inclusive, while that of the Texas grower is calculated by deducting 22 per cent from the average acreage reported for the three years, 1931 to 1933, inclusive.

The total acreage in rice on a farm for each year of the base period would be divided between the landlord and tenant according to the crop interest of each as shown by the lease agreement. Thus, if a tenant and landlord each had a 50 per cent interest in the crop of any year of the base period under their lease agreement, each will submit half the total acreage for that year. Where the lease agreement gave the tenant 60 per cent interest in the crop, he will report 60 per cent of the rice acreage for that year in completing his record of allotment, while the landlord's share will be 40 per cent. The reported share of the cash renter who has the entire "crop interest" will be the total acreage that year.

The program provides that after the acreage for the landlord and tenant for each of the years of the base period is determined, the yearly figures will be totaled. The total then will be divided by the number of years in the base period to determine the average acreage interest for each party. From this "average acreage" is to be deducted the percentage reduction required under the program to arrive at the actual allotment for the tenant and landlord.

The allotments, under the proposal, are made to the individual and not to the land. Thus, a tenant or a landlord who has moved from one rice farm to another will take with him the allotments and quotas which have been made to him. To determine the total rice acreage which may be planted on a farm in 1934, the allotment of a landlord and that of his tenant will be added.

The Semi-Arid Belt and Our Wheat Problem

By BERNARD W. SNOW, before the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, Chicago

The continental extent of the United States furnishes economic problems in industry, production and distribution that must be given due weight in governmental programs if we are to avoid the political dangers inherent in a so far flung empire.

I am very pleased today to discuss a small angle of our great agricultural problem before representatives of the leading grain exchange of the country because in such an audience I find a sympathetic understanding that production and distribution of farm products are inseparably connected.

I invite your attention to certain fundamental factors of climate, soil and productive records that must be borne in mind in any intelligent discussion of the future of wheat production in this country.

The Great American Desert.—There are six great states that lie across the geographical north and south center line of the United States, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota, while two states, Colorado and Montana lying further west have large areas which by geographic location and climatic experience are a part of the same area. This vast territory represents the western plains area, physically a steadily rising elevation from east to west and with a climatic condition marked by rapidly decreasing rainfall between the eastern boundary line and the mountain area. The six states have a typically continental climate with wide extremes of temperature and great variations of rain and snow-fall from season to season, and still more marked extremes from year to year. The eastern sections of these states have an ample normal moisture supply for all general agricultural needs, but the rainfall decreases rapidly to the westward until it reaches what may reasonably be termed a semi-arid characteristic west of the 100th meridian.

This semi-arid territory may be regarded as that lying between north and south lines running from Canada to Mexico, passing thru Dodge City on the east and Denver on the west. Under original conditions, this was the typical short grass land that pastured the buffalo herds of the Great Plains and later was the great cattle range of the transition settlement period.

And so, when I went to school the United States map carried the legend "Great American Desert" irregularly reaching from Texas to Canada west of the 100th meridian. Yet the official declaration of aridity, the early confirmation of crop failure, and the map makers of that day were all wrong.

The census of 1929 shows that practically 31 per cent of the wheat acreage of the United States, or 18,993,000 acres lay between the 100th and the 105th meridian, that is between a line north and south thru Dodge City, and the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The "Great American Desert" in that year produced 226 million bushels of the finest type of wheat grown anywhere in our empire.

That wheat is fitted to rainfall conditions in that territory because it is harvested in the winter wheat district by July 1 and is not seeded again until the latter part of September, has been demonstrated by experiment and experience. This leaves the ground without any plant growth to use up moisture during July, August and September, the period when fair rains are usually secured. This moisture is therefore stored in the upper soil and is available for germination and early growth of the September planted crop. This statement emphasizes the fact that all this vast territory is limited in the money crops it can produce, because the crop of the year must be off the ground before mid-summer in order that summer rains may be stored in the soil to successfully start next year's crop. The point to be borne in mind is that broadly speaking this great area is a one crop land, and wheat is that crop. Here is a definite economic fact that must be given great weight when we begin regimentation of crop acreage by Federal authority, for vast areas here must either grow wheat or under present knowledge lie idle.

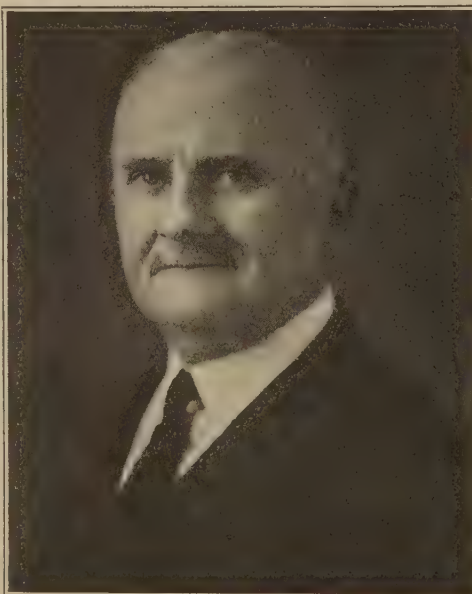
Expansion of Wheat Area.—The farmers in the semi-arid belt increased their acreage from 5,549,000 acres in 1909 to 10,987,000 acres in 1919, but instead of yielding to the pressure of receding prices during the next decade they steadily advanced their area until they harvested 18,993,000 acres in 1929. In the ten years from 1919 to 1929 wheat growers in the humid belt reduced their acreage by 19,000,000 acres or 31 per cent, but their colleagues in the semi-arid belt, the "Great American Desert," increased their acreage by 8 million acres or 73 per cent.

Further examination of State figures shows that while in the eight states involved there was a total increase in wheat acreage between 1919 and 1929 of over four million acres, there was actually a heavy decrease in wheat acreage in that portion of the states lying outside of the belt between the 100th and 105th meridian, and an increase of over eight million acres in the portion lying within the semi-arid belt. This is highly significant because it makes it clear that the failure to reduce wheat acreage in the dry area of any one of the states in question is the result of conditions imposed by climatic factors. It is, therefore, permanent in character, and must be reckoned with in any effort to control acreage or to apportion permissible wheat area between the different sections of the country where wheat is a definite part of the scheme of farm acreage distribution.

In the older territory the farm is a home and farming a livelihood, but in the dry belt the lawyer at the county seat, the country banker, the local merchant and especially the small town dealer in farm implements, compete with the year-round farmer by raising wheat as supplementary to their regular occupation. A few days' work in seeding and again a few days, months later, in harvesting and trucking to the elevator, represents relatively small labor requirement and very light overhead farming costs. The occasional season of abnormally high yields as rain and sunshine alternate, are expected to more than offset the lean years when nature but grudgingly responds to human labor, and so production extends beyond the limit of actual farm settlement. This form of land utilization, falling as it does between ordinary farm operation and corporate or mechanized farming, lends itself perfectly to wheat raising in the dry area.

One county in Kansas, lying within the dry-belt, in the past 44 years has returned an average acre wheat yield of 10.7 bushels and for the best 22 years, or half of the time, the output was 15.4 bushels. It is this character of long time return that accounts for the fact that another Kansas county a few miles further west, under the stress of patriotic urge increased its wheat acreage from 486 acres in 1909 to 1,765 in 1919, and then continued to expand until in 1929 it harvested 160,919 acres. Another example offers in a Nebraska county which increased its wheat acreage by nearly 100,000 acres between 1919 and 1929, ten years in which wheat acreage decreased in every state enjoying a humid climate. Dry belt wheat production upon a broad scale and at relatively low cost is here to stay, and is to be reckoned with as an economic factor in our wheat problem.

The increasing wheat importance of the semi-arid belt forecasts greater future irregularity in food supply and food cost, instead of the uniformity of supply and standardization of price that is urged as a reason for governmental control of production.



B. W. Snow, Chicago, Ill.

Proposed Revisions of Grain Grading Rules

Proposed revisions of Federal standards for Hard Red Spring wheat, Durum wheat, Red Durum wheat, barley, and oats, will be discussed at a public hearing to be held by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at the Flour Exchange in Minneapolis, Feb. 2. The hearing will be conducted by Edward C. Parker, in charge of the bureau's Grain Division.

Hard Red Spring Wheat: The proposed changes in the standards for Hard Red Spring wheat contemplate a reduction of the special limitations on durum from 2, 5 and 10 per cent in grades 1, 2, and 3, respectively, to 2, 3 and 5 per cent, respectively; the inclusion of all musty and sour wheat in Sample grade; the elimination of moisture as a factor in determining numerical grades and in lieu thereof the tolerance of a maximum limitation of 14½ per cent moisture in all numerical grades, together with a requirement that wheat containing more than 14½ per cent but not more than 16 per cent moisture shall grade "Tough," also a requirement that the exact moisture test should be noted on all inspection certificates under "Remarks." Wheat containing more than 16 per cent moisture would be graded, "Sample grade." The present grade, No. 1 Hard, would be eliminated, and in lieu thereof the adoption of either a 60-pound test weight requirement for grade No. 1 or a grade for No. 1 Heavy requiring 60 pounds test weight. Restrictions would be placed on the mixing of corn or grain sorghums in wheat.

Durum and Red Durum: The proposed changes in the standards for durum wheat contemplate a division of the present subclass, "Durum," into two subclasses, namely, "Durum," that would consist of 50 per cent or more but less than 75 per cent of hard amber kernels, and "Soft Durum," consisting of less than 50 per cent of hard amber kernels; the elimination of the present subclass "Red Durum" based on durum containing more than 10 per cent of the variety Red Durum, and in lieu thereof the adoption of a new class for Red Durum which would include all varieties of red durum wheat and that might include not more than 10 per cent of wheats of other classes. The moisture factor in the proposed standards for durum wheat and red durum wheat would be handled by methods identical with those proposed for Hard Red Spring wheat. Similarly, musty and sour wheat would be included in Sample grade and new restrictions would be placed on the mixing of corn or grain sorghums in durum wheat.

Barley: Proposed revisions in the standards for barley include a proposal to adopt a new subclass for Malting Barley, the principal requirements for which would be purity of type, mellowness, uniformity of kernel size, and special limitations on damaged kernels and skinned kernels; elimination of "General Appearance" as a factor for the determination of numerical grade and the substitution thereof of special grades for "Bright" and "Stained" barley, whereby barley that is either bright or badly stained, for example, and which otherwise meets the requirements of Grade No. 1, would be graded either as "No. 1 Bright Barley," or "No. 1 Barley, Stained," as the case might be; adoption of a dockage system for barley based on fine seed material only; elimination of skinned kernels as a factor for the determination of numerical grade; and elimination of moisture as a factor for the determination of numerical grade and adoption in lieu thereof of a grade for "Tough" barley which would include barley which contains more than 14½ per cent but not more than 16 per cent of moisture.

Oats: Proposed revisions in the standards for oats include a change in the test-weight-per-bushel requirements from 32, 29, 26, and 23 pounds respectively, for grades numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, and in lieu thereof the adoption of speci-

fications of 32, 30, 27, and 24 pounds, respectively; adoption of special grades for "Heavy" oats for those oats which have a test weight per bushel of 35 pounds or more but less than 38 pounds, and adoption of a special grade for "Extra Heavy" oats for those oats which have a test weight per bushel of 38 pounds or more; liberalization by 1 per cent of the requirements for sound cultivated oats in grades No. 1 and No. 2; and elimination of "General Appearance" as a factor for the determination of numerical grade and the substitution thereof of a special grade for "Stained" oats whereby oats which are badly stained but which are of No. 1 grade, for example, on all factors except "General Appearance" would be graded as "No. 1 White Oats, Stained."

"In proposing these revisions," says Edward C. Parker, in charge of Federal Grain Supervision at Washington, "the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has given the utmost consideration to the problems of the producer and the country shipper as well as to the problems of the elevator operator and consumer. The bureau is of the opinion that the proposed standards conform more closely with modern trade practices and the requirements of users than the present standards and should therefore facilitate the equitable reflection of market values based on quality back to producers and shippers of grain."

From Abroad

Czechoslovakia requires the registration at produce exchanges of all purchases of domestic wheat, rye, spelt, barley and oats, to the amount of 275 bus.

Bulgaria created a state grain monopoly Jan. 20, fixing the price of wheat at 2.70 leva per kilogram [about 9 cents a bushel], and barley at 1.40 leva [about 50 cents a bushel].

A new complication has arisen this week in the shape of a restriction quota on the importation of American linseed cake into Belgium. France and Holland had previously made similar restrictions. England has a 10% duty against our cake. The result of this will be that American crushers will probably have to take less for their by-products. It may even happen that the production of linseed oil will have to be curtailed because of an absence of outlets for linseed cake and meal.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Wheat Payments Total \$26,977,359

A total of \$26,977,359 in checks were written for farmers cooperating in the nation-wide wheat adjustment program, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced Jan. 13th. There have been 362,897 checks written and sent to wheat growers in 35 states.

The payments to date are part of the total approximating \$70,000,000 which will be paid this winter to growers who signed agreements to reduce their wheat acreage by 15 per cent. Total payments to be made to cooperating wheat farmers this winter and next summer are expected to reach \$102,000,000.

The total payments to States to date are: Arizona \$11,622; California \$340,214; Colorado \$736,915; Delaware \$56,751; Idaho \$199,202; Illinois \$1,286,220; Indiana \$1,101,326; Iowa \$224,695; Kansas \$10,297,761; Kentucky \$140,370; Maryland \$510,486; Michigan \$431,914; Minnesota \$129,827; Missouri \$842,773; Montana \$33,549; Nebraska \$1,232,117; New Jersey \$6,808; New Mexico \$198,268; New York \$13,345; Nevada \$15,985; North Carolina \$26,200; North Dakota \$186,661; Ohio \$1,042,775; Oklahoma \$1,226,288; Oregon \$99,564; Pennsylvania \$1,168,414; South Dakota \$2,471,936; Tennessee \$76,687; Texas \$2,082,807; Utah \$263,502; Virginia \$343,961; Washington \$485,507; West Virginia \$15,282; Wisconsin \$45,935; Wyoming \$44,869.

Distillers Aid A.A.A. Program

Distillers meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., recently accepted the proposal of the A.A.A. that when buying grain they will pay over to the government the difference between the price paid and the parity price.

As applied to corn this means that besides the processing tax of 5 cents the distillers on the basis of present prices will pay the government 29.1 cents per bushel, or 34.1 cents above the market price.

Forced Sales of Pacific Wheat Reach 10,000,000 Bus.

The North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n, under the able direction of Frank N. Theis, has been able to promote the sale of 10,750,000 bus. of wheat at a loss to the government of not more than 21 cents per bushel to be taken out of processing taxes on wheat.

The emergency program has not only offered tremendous relief to Pacific Northwest producers in disposing of their surplus supplies, but it has prevented the low price competition of that wheat from depressing domestic values thruout the rest of the United States.

The lowest price at which the Ass'n has been compelled to sell any wheat to meet world competition on the Pacific Coast was 47 cents a bushel, f.o.b. steamer at Portland, on Dec. 21. In order to meet such competition, if a Kansas producer was shipping his wheat for export this year, using an originating point like Dodge City, Kansas, as an example, this price figured back from Galveston or New Orleans for export would have netted the Kansas producer 20 cents a bushel on cars at Dodge City. Assuming a premium of 5 cents a bushel for Kansas wheat over Pacific coast prices in the export market, this would still net the Kansas farmer only 25 cents a bushel; whereas No. 2 hard wheat sold on the same date in the Kansas City market at a price which figures back to Dodge City of 62½ cents a bushel, or 37½ cents more than the export price.

Effect of Government Loans on Corn Market

"Country elevators in Illinois," said one active grain buyer, who gets around a great deal and has interests in elevators at several stations, "are in as good shape as they have ever been. The past few years have taught operators something about merchandising. Thru the rising markets of 1933 they kept sold up, and the crack-up in July caught few with more than a car or two of grain on hand that was not well hedged.

"Margins have been slim, but grain dealers have cut their overhead to the minimum. The corn crop is short, but better merchandising and favorably hedged purchases have kept elevator incomes pretty well above the red figures."

A WIRE OFFICE MANAGER, calling country elevators every day, countered with a story about an elevator in the northern part of the good corn territory in Illinois that had shipped only two cars of corn in 30 days.

"There is no activity among country elevators," he declared. "Farmers are holding their corn to the last minute. They feel sure they can get 45c from the government any time they want up to March 1. They are waiting to see what the market does. If it doesn't give them a better figure by the middle of February we may expect to see droves of farmers signing up for government loans and reduced acreages to get money for taxes, seeds, and spring expenses."

A DIRT FARMER followed with the opinion that "If the market on corn slips back to around 35c it will drive many farmers to take government loans. A few are already signing up, tho there is only a temporary com'te to make arrangements. Most of the farmers feel that the proposed government loans are good insurance against a decline in the markets before Mar. 1."

Income Tax Exemptions

By SEIDMAN & SEIDMAN

We reviewed in the previous article the question of returns and who must file them. Briefly, we concluded that a return was required from every individual who had a gross income of \$5,000 or more. Also we found that even where the gross income is less than \$5,000, a return is still required if the net income amounts to \$1,000 or more in the case of an unmarried person, and \$2,500 in the case of married persons. Finally, we agreed that just because a return had to be filed did not mean that a tax is due, since the exemptions allowed may exceed the income subject to tax.

WHO IS EXEMPT? The rules concerning exemptions are just as simple as those governing the necessity for making returns, and both are very closely related.

The exemption allowed an individual depends on (1) whether he is single; (2) the head of a family; or (3) married.

SINGLE—FAMILY HEAD: For a single person, the exemption is \$1,000. That is why every single person having a net income of \$1,000 or more must file a return. However, an unmarried individual is entitled to an exemption of \$2,500 if he or she is the head of a family. To be the head of a family, two things must be present: (1) It is necessary to be the chief support of a dependent. (2) The dependent must live in the same household with the one claiming the exemption. Thus, a son who supports his parents who live abroad, would not be the head of the family. However, if his parents were here and he lived with them, he would be the head of a family and thereby be entitled to the \$2,500 exemption.

MARRIED—AND HOW? A \$2,500 exemption is also awarded married persons, provided there has been no rift between them and they are living together. That explains why they must file returns if their income is in excess of that amount. The \$2,500 applies to the husband and wife together, not to each of them. As between themselves, they may divide the \$2,500 in any way they see fit. The husband can take it all or the wife can take it all, or they may each take a part. It is possible to work out the greatest tax saving in this way, and they are entitled to do so.

We have been assuming that a person has been the head of a family, or married, throughout the entire year. Where a change takes place during the year, the exemption must be computed on a pro-rata basis.

AS TO OTHERS: The law allows no exemption at all to corporations.

Partnerships, since they are not regarded as taxable entities, have no exemption at all. Instead, the exemption applies to the individual partners.

Estates and trusts are treated as individuals. They are accordingly allowed the exemption of a single person, namely, \$1,000. This exemption is separate and distinct from the exemption that the beneficiaries may be entitled to.

Farmers not subscribing to the various A. A. A. control programs will be denied loans from production credit ass'ns and intermediate credit banks, announced F. C. A. Administrator Myers Jan. 17. How the corn growers do love the autocrats.

Oats Duty Increased in United Kingdom

The import duty on foreign oats has been trebled in the United Kingdom, to about 7½c per bushel. The duty on oat products was raised at the same time to 7½ shillings per cwt.

Altho the purpose is to aid domestic growers under the agricultural marketing act, the increase will benefit Canada under a preference, and be a blow to Argentina.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—A regional meeting will be held in this city on Jan. 31 for discussion of proposed revision of Federal standards for grain grading.

San Francisco, Cal.—For the purpose of discussing the proposed revision of Federal standards for grain grading, a regional meeting will be held in this city on Feb. 2.

Red Bluff, Cal.—The Cone & Kimball Warehouse was slightly damaged by fire of unknown origin at 7:30 p. m., Jan. 6, together with a large quantity of grain belonging to the Lyon & Garrett Co.

Oakland, Cal.—Standard Brands of California, manufacturers of Fleischmann's Yeast, has let contract for the construction of a new \$1,000,000 plant at this city. It will comprise 19 buildings and will occupy over six acres of space.

Stockton, Cal.—Fire starting in a two-story bran storage warehouse at the Taylor Milling Co.'s plant, early in January, endangered nearly \$1,000,000 worth of feed and fertilizer; loss, \$5,000; two piles of bran containing 4,000 sacks were almost completely destroyed by fire and water.

CANADA

Gull Lake, Sask.—James H. Thompson, manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator here, died at his home early in January, from heart trouble. He was 62 years of age.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Four boys, all aged about 16 years, were given suspended sentences in juvenile court, on Jan. 15, on charges of breaking and entering the warehouse of the City Feed Co. and stealing money, amounting to less than \$10, three days before.

Ft. William, Ont.—J. H. Irwin, superintendent of the Western Terminal Elevator Co., gave an address on the grain industry of Canada, from its earliest days to the present, to the members of the St. Paul Men's Club on Jan. 15. No phase of the grain business was overlooked; charts were shown picturing the distribution of the wheat acreage of the West, crop variations of past years, difference in protein content in different areas, transportation lines, etc. He also touched on the policies of other countries in trying to regulate the grain industry, and government interference with free operation of the grain business, and its efforts to nullify the laws of supply and demand, which, he said, had done much to create the present crisis and to depress prices. Mr. Irwin gave a brief explanation of the cause and danger of dust explosions in elevators and mills, concluding with a practical demonstration with a model elevator, which he first tested with a giant firecracker and then with a real dust explosion, showing the much greater force of the latter.

COLORADO

Matheson, Colo.—It is reported that the Robinson Grain Co. contemplates opening a grocery store here in the near future. The company is operating such stores at Limon and at Calhan, Colo., in connection with its elevator business.

Longmont, Colo.—The old Farmers Milling & Elevator Co.'s plant, which was bot by Ray T. Anderson last May, has again changed ownership, the buyer being Leo H. McConnell, of Houlton & McConnell Elevator & Grain Co., of Denver. The buildings will be used principally for the storage of corn, tho Mr. Anderson has leased the chop mill and main storage room, enabling him to handle the same volume of feeds as in the past. His main office and mill is located on the same street. Since purchasing the Farmers plant, Mr. Anderson has used the elevator and mill for the storage of grain and feed, much of the grain being stored for farmers. The new owners will use the plant as a storage, reloading and distributing point.

Calhan, Colo.—The Robinson Grain Co. opened a grocery store, on Jan. 6, in connection with its elevator business here. The company launched its first store of this kind in Limon, Colo., recently and it has proved to be a successful venture. A store may also be opened at Matheson, Colo., soon.

ILLINOIS

Princeton, Ill.—E. W. Bailey & Co. have opened a branch office here in charge of Aubrey Yeazel.

Sidney, Ill.—Wesley & Rising are the new proprietors of the Rich & Blankenbaker elevator here.

Rumpler (Fithian p. o.), Ill.—The local elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. has been ordered closed Feb. 1.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its next annual convention in this city on May 8 and 9, at the Jefferson Hotel.

Litchfield, Ill.—An electric feed mixer and grinder have recently been installed by M. J. Buscher & Son, who operate a feed and flour mill.

Stockland, Ill.—Millard Farden is the new manager of the Stockland Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. F. M. Chancellor, the former manager, has retired.

Dixon, Ill.—The Oat Products Corp. has sold its property to the Rock River Distillery, Inc., which is converting the property into a distillery. —Oat Products Corp.

Lotus, Ill.—Clifford Albin, manager of the Lotus Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator, was married, on Dec. 14, to Miss Opal Loveless, of Fisher. They will make their home in Lotus.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—Charles Moss has been appointed manager of the Bunker Hill Co-op. Elevator Co. and Carl Barth will assist him. Mr. Moss was formerly connected with the Alexander Lbr. Co.

Darrow (Sheldon p. o.), Ill.—The Darrow Farmers Co-operative Grain Co.'s elevator has been fitted with a new 10-ton Fairbanks truck scale, and a 25-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Type "Y" oil engine.

Geneva, Ill.—M. A. Hoshel & Bros., incorporated; capital stock, 400 shares; incorporators: Henry J. and S. L. Hoshel and Ruth J. Barney; wholesale and retail grain, feed, fuel, lumber, building material and supplies.

Ashkum, Ill.—Thieves blew the safe in the office of C. H. Comstock & Co. the night of Jan. 9, using such a heavy charge of explosive that it blew the safe to pieces and seriously damaged the interior of the office.—F. W. Owning, E. W. Bailey & Co.

Bondville, Ill.—J. Q. Hitch, for several years associated with M. A. Kirk in the grain business of Hitch & Kirk here, now M. A. Kirk & Co., who has been a rancher at Hobson, Mont., since the war, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage on Jan. 12.—M. A. Kirk.

Peoria, Ill.—The Farmer's Nat'l Grain Corp'n will let the contract next week for the working house of its contemplated elevtr. here. This will include a 10,000 bus. per hour marine leg, dock spouts to barges, 2 large truck dumps and 30-ton truck scales. Storage of 1,500,000 bus. will be added later on one side and 250,000 on the other.

Peoria, Ill.—Recently elected officers of the Peoria Board of Trade are: Pres., Robert F. Mueller, succeeding Grant Miles; first vice-pres., Homer M. Barlow; second vice-pres., Homer H. Dewey; sec'y, John R. Lofgren (for the 27th consecutive term); treas., Frederick B. Blossom, succeeding W. C. White. Directors: H. D. Bowen, G. M. Miles, E. R. Murphy, G. A. Peterson, E. W. Sands, J. F. Sheridan, W. F. Stoltzman, R. S. Turner, J. Leo White, H. A. Mulholland. Com'te on arbitration: H. F. Cazeay, F. L. Barlow and William Stacy.

Mt. Carroll, Ill.—Our father, F. H. Colehour, died Nov. 28, at St. Francis Hospital, Freeport, Ill., from gall stones and complications, at the age of 67 years. He had been in the grain, feed and coal business here for the last 26 years. The business is now owned and managed by the two sons, F. T. and C. R. Colehour, and operated as Colehour Bros.—C. R. Colehour.

CHICAGO NOTES

F. G. Coe has been appointed chairman of the Board of Trade grain com ite.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$9,000, an advance of \$100 over the previous sale.

Adolph Vieser, with E. W. Bailey & Co. for many years, died at his home in this city, Jan. 13.

The executive com'te of the Board of Trade is composed of Robert P. Boylan, chairman; Thomas Y. Wickham, Siebel C. Harris.

During 1933, 16,779,378 bus. of grain was transferred, and 78,871 cars sampled.—James A. Noble, Chief Sampler, Chicago Board of Trade.

Lowell S. Hoyt, retiring vice-pres. of the Board of Trade, was presented by the directors with a desk set in appreciation of his work for the grain trade.

W. V. Gathany, a member of the Board of Trade for the two past years, has been suspended for one year by the directors for violation of the rules.

Board of Trade Clearing House directors have been elected as follows: J. G. McCarthy, Siebel C. Harris, A. F. Lindley, F. A. Miller and Richard F. Uhlmann.

Theodore E. Cunningham, first vice-pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House, has resigned, and E. L. Glaser now becomes first vice-pres. and Siebel C. Harris second vice-pres.

The suit of James K. Riordan against the Board of Trade to enjoin the board for suspending him and to compel his re-instatement has been dismissed at the cost of the complainant, on the motion of Mr. Riordan's solicitors.

New officers of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade are as follows: Pres., W. J. Fitzsimmons; vice-pres., James E. Bennett; sec'y and treas., Edwin A. Boerner. Board of managers for three year periods: George F. Diehl, Mr. Fitzsimmons and Barnett Faroll.

Three new general partners have been taken in by Thomson & McKinnon: Charles F. Haley, of Duluth; Richard F. Teichgraber, of New York, and Killian Van Rensselaer Nicol, of Chicago. George B. Buchanan, Selden F. White and Alfred W. Mansfield, former general partners, have been made special partners.

J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster and custodian of the Board of Trade, in his eleventh annual report gives the number of cars weighed as follows: In store, 95,991; out store, 37,927; total, 133,918. In 1932, 124,703 cars were weighed. Grain weighed to and from boats in 1933 was 64,887,492 bus., and in 1932, 65,811,904 bus.

The newly elected directors of the Board of Trade were installed at the yearly meeting held on Jan. 17. A good financial condition was shown in the annual report of Pres. Peter B. Carey, altho the expenses of the board during the past year have been heavy owing to an unusually large amount of work in preparation of the grain exchange code.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Ralph W. Hoffman (of Enterprise, Kan.), Harry J. Sullivan, Charles H. Schimpff, Raymond F. McNally, Leonard C. Isbister. Curtis B. Dall, son-in-law of Pres. Roosevelt, has sold his membership to Stephen J. Spain, from whom he purchased it about six months ago. Memberships transferred: William J. Scott, Estate of H. I. Baldwin; Lloyd W. Munkres, Donald B. Barrows, Martin J. Coultry, Theodore H. Mueller, Arnold H. Godsol.

Dry Milk Industry Marketing Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 5,000 shares no par value common; incorporators: Clara Choquette, Louis E. Hart, L. Edward Hart, Jr.; to deal in all kinds of dry milk.

Stephen J. Spain, for the last 30 years connected with the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., and a member of the Board of Trade, died at his home in the Park Lane Hotel, this city, on Jan. 11, at the age of 67 years. Before joining the Rosenbaum Co. Mr. Spain was office manager for John F. Barrett, Board of Trade man. The nearest relatives Mr. Spain leaves are a brother and a sister.

The lighter side of war will be offered across the footlights the night of Feb. 12 when Chicago Board of Trade Post presents the American Legion Frolics of 1934 in the Chicago Civic Opera House. An all-professional production, including Armin F. Hand and Board of Trade Post's championship band, has been assembled and has started rehearsals. Proceeds of the show will be used in the post's service fund which administers to distressed comrades and the widows and orphans of former service men.

More than 1,600 disabled war veterans detained at the Edward Hines, Jr., Memorial Hospital, Hines, Ill., were entertained with a radio show, under the auspices of Chicago Board of Trade Post No. 304, American Legion, on the evening of Jan. 10. Elmer Kaiser, a member of the Board of Trade, and Leo Salkin arranged the talent. The show was arranged by Past-Commander Jack Fisher, and August Hennig, acting service officer of the post. At the conclusion of the show more than 1,000 packages of cigarettes were distributed.

After fruitless efforts for several years to obtain clearing house privileges, the Farmers National Grain Corp. has at last been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing House. Directors of the exchange approved this action at a special meeting on Jan. 18. Membership was previously denied because the Board of Trade contended that the Farmers National was not a true co-operative. For a time the Farmers National cleared its trades thru purchase of the Uptide Grain Co., but exchange officials suspended this concern upon evidence that some matters were not revealed at the time the deal was made.

The second lecture of the third annual series of lectures on grain and its marketing, under the auspices of the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants, will be given on Feb. 1, on "The Function of the Country and City Banker in Marketing Grain," by C. V. Essroger, vice-pres. of the First National Bank of Chicago. The lecture will be held at 3 p. m., in the Board of Trade Bldg., room 300. The third lecture of the series will be given on Feb. 15 by George Broomhall, of Liverpool, a leading world authority on grain, whose subject will be "The Bearing Which World Export Surpluses and World Import Requirements Have on Wheat Prices."

INDIANA

Treaty, Ind.—The Treaty Elvtr. Co. recently ordered a new 10-ton scale and a feed mixer.

Seymour, Ind.—Philip Becker has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding C. R. Jackson.

Dale, Ind.—The old Wallace Mill has been re-equipped with machinery and opened by Ernest Witte, who is manufacturing feed and flour.

New members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include Geneva Equity Exchange, of Geneva, and Bahler Grain & Feed Co., of Galveston, Ind.

Freeland Park, Ind.—B. Finley has been appointed manager of the Community Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Millard Farden, who resigned to take a similar position at Stockland, Ill.

Blountsville, Ind.—The Wilson-Shirley Grain Co. has just installed a 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, enlarged the office and sales room and installed a 15,000-egg electric incubator. Baby chicks will be another of the company's many side lines. W. F. Shirley is manager.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, at a recent meeting held in this city, elected the following officers: Pres., Amos Snyder, of Bluffton; first vice-pres., Joseph Martin, of Geneva; second vice-pres., Fred D. Butz, of Kendallville; sec'y, Chris G. Egly, Ft. Wayne.

Monon, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co., which recently bot the Brookie elevator here, as previously reported, has purchased the Monon Mills and elevator from the Central States Co., and will operate both elevators, probably designating them as the south and the north elevator. The north elevator will not run the entire twelve months of the year unless the business requires it. Frank Ayers is manager.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Board of Trade's eight-story building starts the new year with a clean slate, the last of the indebtedness having been paid up during the past year. The Board of Trade paid \$10,000 on the final certificate of preferred stock which had been outstanding against the building. The board's receipts for the year showed an increase of more than \$13,000 over those for 1932.

IOWA

Manchester, Ia.—Russell Lux contemplates opening a baby chick and feed business here.

Herndon, Ia.—M. P. Nicholson is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Shellrock, Ia.—The Shellrock Grain & Milling Co. is installing a new mixer for making a self-rising pancake flour.

Ames, Ia.—A regional meeting of grain men will be held in this city on Feb. 6, for discussing the proposed Federal revision of grain grading standards.

Kensett, Ia.—A. A. Thompto & Sons published notice early this month that after Jan. 6 their feed mill here would be closed for a few months. Elmer A. Thompto is manager.

Henderson, Ia.—The W. H. Harbor Estate has been dissolved and I have taken over the grain and coal business, which will be operated under the name of A. J. Harbor.—A. J. Harbor.

Huxley, Ia.—We recently completed some extensive improvements to our elevator, including a large crib and several new storage bins. L. T. Larson is manager.—H. L. Munn Lbr. & Grain Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—The mechanical facilities of the Ideal Milling Co., which opened a rolled oats plant here last spring, are being doubled and beginning with Feb. 1 the company will manufacture 20 tons a day.

Bennett, Ia.—Mrs. Doris Dammann, widow of John Dammann who some time ago operated grain elevators here, at Dixon, Sunbury and New Liberty under the name of John Dammann & Co., died Jan. 11 at her home here, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Dammann died in 1922.

Pleasanton, Ia.—The machinery of the 50-barrel mill of the Frazier Roller Mills Co., at Davis City, Ia., which has been operating for 56 years, has been bot by Austin Coules, of this place, who is having the mill re-assembled here, where he will continue operation on a larger scale.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Our ass'n has worked with the Administration in passing the Agricultural Adjustment Act, in setting up the corn-hog and the corn-loan program and has worked with the legislative com'te on rewriting the co-operative laws on our statute books.—W. H. Thompson, Sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa.

Davenport, Ia.—On Jan. 13 a screenings leg in "B" unit of the International Milling Co. choked, causing a belt to slip on head pulley. Fire hose was brot into play but before fire was extinguished the sprinkler head in elevator head went off. This head discharged water for about twenty minutes. Fire damage was limited to charring of inside of leg and a short section of the leg belt. Considerable water damage occurred on floor where fire was discovered as well as on floors below.

**Western Mutual
Fire Insurance Co.**
Hubbell Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.
Call or Wire
Our Expense for Immediate
Protection on
Elevators—Grain—Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa is holding its 30th annual convention here this week, all sessions, exhibits and banquet being held on the fourth floor of the Warden Hotel. No set subjects are provided for, but the leaders in the work of the ass'n will be primed to give the members such information as they desire them to have. Members only were invited.

Alton, Ia.—Two elevators here were broken into within three nights recently. On Jan. 7 the Farmers' Mutual Co-op. Co.'s elevator was entered thru a rear window, but all that the thieves got was 62 cents from the cash drawer and some tools. The outer door of the safe had been left unlocked and the prowlers broke the inner lock but found no money. Two nights later Henry Klein's elevator office was entered, a panel of a door being smashed to gain admission, but the only things taken were a jacket and some small tools.

KANSAS

Topeka, Kan.—The many friends of Fred A. Derby will be pleased to learn that he continues to improve and hopes soon to be back at his desk.

Wakeeney, Kan.—Elba Brandenburg has resigned as manager of the local elevator of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. and Pat Gardner was put in charge for the present.

Goddard, Kan.—Louis S. Sheets, who was in the grain business here until retiring in 1919, died Dec. 29, at the home of a daughter in Wichita, at the age of 67 years.

Concordia, Kan.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s office was entered by burglars during the night of Dec. 26 and about \$20 stolen. The thieves wrecked the safe in trying to open it.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Harry Medill, a lawyer representing a group of creditors of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., filed a protest against confirmation of the sale of the assets of the company on Dec. 28 (as reported in the Journals last number), for the sum of \$103,000, that price being considered too low.

Caldwell, Kan.—Representatives of the Hacker Flour Mills, of Jefferson, Okla., whose mill building burned in December as reported in the Journals last number, were here shortly after the fire investigating the possibilities of leasing the mill of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. here. No definite agreement was reported.

Glen Elder, Kan.—After being closed for 10 days, following the tragic death of N. R. Dockstader, as reported in the Journals Dec. 27 number, the N. R. Dockstader Grain Co.'s elevator here was opened again on Jan. 6, under the management of Mr. Dockstader's father, Ralph W. Dockstader, who is a well known grain man and banker of Beloit, Kan. Ben Thompson will continue as assistant at the local elevator.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Grinding operations at the Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant were temporarily discontinued the first of the year, due to unsettled and uncertain conditions, especially in the milling business. The company is not quitting business. A general grain and flour merchandising business will be carried on as before, and the company hopes that conditions will so improve in the next few months that it will feel justified in resuming grinding operations.

Clyde, Kan.—The offices of the Clyde Milling & Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers' Elvtr. Co. were both broken into by thieves during the night of Dec. 21, but nothing seemed to have been stolen from either place. At the former a window was pried open to gain admittance and the office appeared to have been thoroly searched for money, which is never left there over night, and the safe always left open. At the office of the Farmers' Co. a pane of glass had been removed and the thief evidently reached in and unlocked the window. The elevator has been robbed so many times that Manager Harrington leaves no money in the office when he closes up at evening, so the thieves got nothing.

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Arkansas City, Kan.—Installation of a new 600-h.p. diesel engine has been completed by the New Era Milling Co. The old diesel engine will be used as an auxiliary after it has been re-conditioned.

KENTUCKY

Dant, Ky.—The re-opening of the Dant Distilling Co. requires 200 bus. per day.—A. W. W.

Fairfield, Ky.—The H. McKenna Co.'s distillery, capacity 200 bus. per day, has re-opened.—A. W. W.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Stag distillery has been enlarged from 1,000 to 5,000 bus. a day capacity.—A. W. W.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Glenmore distillery has been approximately doubled in capacity from 2,500 bus. per day.—A. W. W.

Adairville, Ky.—Milling equipment has been installed in the old Morrow factory building by the Adairville Mills, Inc., who are now making meal. William Bloodworth is manager.

Bardstown, Ky.—Two distilling plants here, including the L. B. Samuels plant, are getting ready to start, and the Tom Moore Distillery will be ready in a few weeks. A plant in which C. A. Neuman is the leading spirit, on the old Clear Springs distillery property, is about ready.—A. W. W.

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER

S. Thurston Morton, vice-pres. of the Ballard & Ballard Co., and R. Lee Callahan, of Callahan & Sons, grain dealers, have been elected directors of the Louisville Board of Trade.

The Schwab Bros., operating the Ferncliffe Grain & Feed Co., at Logan and Breckinridge streets, on a part of the former Ferncliffe Distillery Co. property, have re-incorporated the old distillery company, and will get back into the distillery business.

The Kentucky Public Elvtr. Co. has leased from S. Zorn & Co. the latter's elevator, known as the Gold Proof Milling Co., under a leasing and operating agreement whereby the Kentucky Co. will operate both plants and handle all elevator work for Zorn.

W. A. Thomson, formerly elevator operator and grain handler, has re-incorporated the old house of W. A. Thomson Co., and plans on getting back into the grain business, in connection with distillery grain, which he formerly featured. Mr. Thomson and his son, W. A., Jr., have also incorporated a couple of distillery companies.

Movements and consumption of grain in the Louisville territory have increased as a result of the activity in brewing and distilling, there now being six operating distilleries in Louisville, as against two for the past several years, while the two operated only now and then as they had permits. After production was resumed in 1929 the Stitzel and Wathen plants, the latter owned by the A. M. S. division of National Distillers, were the only local plants. Today in Louisville there is the Brown Forman Distillery Co.'s plant, consuming over 2,000 bus. per 20 hours; the Wathen plant, which has been enlarged to 3,200 bus. per day; the Bernhelm Distilling Co., with two plants (Belmont and Astor), capacity 2,300 bus. per day; Sunnybrook Distillery, of A. M. S. Co., 3,000 bus. per day; Taylor & Williams Distillery Co., 600 bus. per day; and the A. Ph. Stitzel, Inc., distillery was enlarged to 1,000 bus. per day. A number of additional plants are planned, but none of the rest have definite programs for production. The distilleries plus four breweries at Louisville, and one at New Albany, Ind., are resulting in a considerable increase in production of brewers meal and distillers dried grains, and much of this product is now finding its way into manufactured feeds. Consumption of distilleries for bourbon whisky runs about 30 to 35% rye, barley or malt, and 70% corn. When running on rye whisky, 51% rye is used, but most Kentucky production is bourbon.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—At the annual meeting of the New Orleans Board of Trade Jan. 8 the following officers were elected: Pres., William D. Roussel; first vice-pres., E. E. Lamberton; second vice-pres., N. O. Pedrick; third vice-pres., A. W. Berdon; sec'y-treas., H. S. Herring (re-elected). Directors: C. R. Matthews, G. R. Westfeldt, Jr., E. V. Schafer, L. E. Levy, R. J. Jourdan, Jake Levy, S. Israel, Sr., L. W. Zoeller, Theo. Brent, C. A. Garic, John Dupuy, H. R. Graf, M. W. Boylan.

New Orleans, La.—Mrs. William Waterman was recently elected pres. of J. S. Waterman & Co., Inc., exporters and importers of grain and feed and flour brokers. Mrs. Waterman's husband died several months ago, and J. S. Waterman, Sr., founder of the firm, also died recently.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

James W. Stevens, commission merchant, son of the late R. Nelson Stevens, is an applicant for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.—R. C. N.

Wheat adjustment payment checks totaling \$500,010 have been sent to 9,409 Maryland farmers up to date for their co-operation in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's program for reducing acreage.—R. C. N.

Swepton Earle, state conservation commissioner of Maryland, addressed the members of the Baltimore Flour Club, at their monthly meeting on January 17, at Hotel Rennert on "The Wealth of the Chesapeake Bay."—R. C. N.

The organization meeting of the new board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce is scheduled for Jan. 31, and it is generally understood that Eugene Blackford, who was pres. of the chamber in 1931 and 1932, will again be called upon to head the institution during the coming year.—R. C. N.

Thos. G. Hope, member of the grain commission firm of Legg & Co., was injured in an automobile accident on the night of Jan. 15, when one of the tires of his machine blew out and he temporarily lost control of the car, which struck a lamp post.—R. C. N.

The selections by the nominating com'tee for new directors of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, having met with general favor, the following will become members of the new board of directors without opposition on Jan. 29: Eugene Blackford, Gustav Herzer, Jr., J. A. Mangier, Ferdinand A. Meyer and Charles E. Scarlett.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Zeeland, Mich.—The Verhaage Milling Co. has installed a corn crusher.

Webberville, Mich.—Cool & Son have installed a triplex horizontal mixer.

Weidman, Mich.—The Holmes Milling Co. has installed a Eureka Feed Mixer.

Byron Center, Mich.—The Byron Center Co-op. Ass'n has installed a corn crusher.

Otsego, Mich.—A corn crusher has been installed in the Vern Pike flour mill.

Ingalls, Mich.—The feed warehouse of Harmon W. Clawson burned recently; loss, \$15,000.

Northville, Mich.—The Northville Milling & Lbr. Co. has installed a corn cracker, grader and aspirator.

Saline, Mich.—The Saline Mercantile Co. has installed a duplex corn crusher and grader and aspirator.

Chauncey, Mich.—Clare E. Hubbell has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Fowler, Mich.—M. L. Sturgis has installed anti-friction bearings on elevator head shaft of main elevator leg in elevator.

Galesburg, Mich.—Zinn & Austin have installed a 5-h.p. fully-enclosed electric motor to operate the receiving cleaner and elevator leg.

St. Charles, Mich.—Walsh Bros. have installed a hammer mill, and an electro-magnetic separator will be placed ahead of it to remove the tramp iron fire hazard.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—A new feed business has been opened here in the old Miller feed building by James B. Spencer, under the name of the Michigan Purchasing Ass'n. A full line of feeds and ingredients is carried.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of the attrition mill in the main milling plant to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard, in connection with the grinding of screenings.

Elsie, Mich.—The Elsie Elvtr. Co. has announced that it will soon start rebuilding its elevator that burned Dec. 29, as reported in the Journals' last number. The new elevator will be joined to the mill building, connecting it with the office building, and will be iron clad. Remodeling of the mill has already started.

Erie, Mich.—The O. W. Randolph Alfalfa Co. has installed a Clow-Winter Pneumatic Separator ahead of its grinder in the new alfalfa mill to eliminate the tramp iron and other foreign materials. The pneumatic type of separator seems to be the only type that is adaptable to the handling of chopped hay before it goes to the grinder.

Zeeland, Mich.—Police of this city recovered about 15,000 pounds of beans on Jan. 3, when they brot in a large truck trailer that had been abandoned about a week before at a garage three miles from here. The trailer containing the beans carried a stolen license plate. Up to last report no word had been received of beans having been stolen.

Pewamo, Mich.—Suit has been filed against the Pewamo Elvtr. Co. by Mrs. Mary A. Long, seeking a restraining order against the company and William Davern, Roger Davern and Anna Davern, to prevent the purchase by the company of the stock owned by William Davern. Mrs. Long, the owner of 25 shares, claiming that William Davern has become the owner of much of the company's stock.

Onkama, Mich.—Mr. Christensen and myself have taken over this business [small elevator and grist mill formerly operated by the Onkama Farm Buro] and we handle grains of all kinds, prepared feeds, roofing and farm machinery, together with a coal business and a grist mill. We are just getting nicely started; are installing a new IHC P30 power unit and new model hammer mill.—C. & A. Services, by Paul Alpers.

Farmington, Mich.—A new 24-inch attrition mill with fully-enclosed pipe-ventilated 30-h.p. motor direct connected with built-in air feed collecting system and built-in electro-magnetic separator has been installed in the Lewis Gilde-meister mill, replacing a 21-year-old double runner motor driven mill, which was one of the first to be installed in this state. They have also installed a corn cracker and grader driven by a 3-h.p. motor.

Hartland, Mich.—The Hartland mill, now owned by J. H. Crouse, has recently been completely remodeled, from the water power in the basement to the attic, and the mill painted both inside and outside and put in A-1 condition. An electro-magnetic separator has been installed ahead of a double runner attrition mill. A new concrete flume and spillway has been built and new water wheels installed. New line shafting and bearings of extra heavy construction have been installed in the basement, and the jackshaft for feed mill is equipped with anti-friction bearings. The feed grinder is also equipped with a pneumatic feed collecting system, and a feed mixer has been installed. The flour mill machinery has been dismantled and present plans are for equipping the mill so that buckwheat and wholewheat flour may be ground. The grandfather of the present owner originally built this mill.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn.—At the recent election of the Duluth Board of Trade Walter R. McCarthy was chosen pres., succeeding C. C. Blair.

Duluth, Minn.—Following are the new officers recently chosen for the Board of Trade Clearing Ass'n.: Pres., G. H. Spencer; vice-pres., O. E. Martin; sec'y-treas., G. F. Foster.

Chatfield, Minn.—The Sundlet Mill has been opened here by F. R. Kadletz, who has installed an attrition mill and a corn crusher and carries a full line of feeds and ingredients.

Butterfield, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s steel grain tank that was picked up by the wind in a severe storm last summer, left on the railroad tracks and later struck by a freight train, as reported in the June 14 Journals, is being wrecked, acetylene gas being used to cut the huge tank in pieces.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The annual convention of the Minnesota Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n will be held in this city, at the West Hotel, on Feb. 20, 21 and 22.

On Feb. 2 a meeting of grain men of this region will be held for discussing the proposed revision of Federal standards for grain grading.

Dickinson Feed & Seed Co., incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares of no par value; stated capital, \$1,000; incorporators: Donald West, Waldo F. Marquart, Merrill Buffington; to manufacture, buy, sell, treat and deal in feed and feedstuffs for poultry and livestock.

William H. Young, former general superintendent of the Cargill Elvtr. Co., died Jan. 5 from injuries received when he slipped and fell on the icy pavement a few days before. He was 86 years of age. On Christmas eve he and his wife celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. Besides his widow, a son and two daughters survive.

MISSOURI

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—The elevator plant and flouring mill of the Hunt Milling Co. has been sold to the Blaker Milling Co., of Pleasanton, Kan.

St. Louis, Mo.—The new butter and egg future department of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange opened Jan. 15. Much interest was shown in the new department.

Syracuse, Mo.—Wm. Veulman & Son, whose elevator at Tipton, Mo., burned early in October, have leased an elevator here and will continue their business from this point.

Neosha, Mo.—The Valley Mills, three miles from here, have been remodeled and repaired and are now manufacturing flour again, under the management of I. W. Souders & Son.

Lawson, Mo.—My son, Lemar M. Ward, is operating at Holt, Mo., under the name Northwest Grain & Feed Co. I am operating the place he had here under the name of the Lawson Feed Co.—Lawson Feed Co., by J. M. Ward.

Holt, Mo.—Lemar M. Ward, formerly of Lawson, Mo., is operating here as the Northwest Grain & Feed Co. His father, J. M. Ward, is now carrying on the business of the Lawson Feed Co. at Lawson, formerly operated by him.

St. Louis, Mo.—Harry Langenberg, pres. of the Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., and L. Ray Carter, pres. of the Carter Commission Co., both of this city, have been elected members of the board of directors of the General American Life Ins. Co., of this city.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Gov. Park has signed the ½ per cent sales tax bill, so all merchants must include it with their overhead costs or else collect it from their customers. The politicians need more cash to keep the many useless bureaus running.

Independence, Mo.—The Waggoner-Gates Milling Co. has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000. Stockholders in the company will receive four shares of new stock in addition to each share held of the old stock. The increase in stock was made by an appropriation of \$400,000 from the company's surplus fund.

Richmond, Mo.—C. W. Rocklage, who for the past 18 months has been agent for the Hall-Baker Grain Co., has resigned and has become grain buyer for the Clark-Rocklage & Fowler Grain Co., of which he was one of the original members. George C. Martin of St. Louis has been appointed grain buyer for the Hall-Baker Company.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Recently elected officers of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange are: Pres., A. R. Taylor; vice-pres., E. M. Loutch; treas., Frazer L. Ford (re-appointed), and sec'y, N. K. Thomas (re-appointed). The annual meeting of the exchange was held at the St. Francis Hotel Jan. 9, being particularly well attended and carrying a note of pronounced optimism for the coming year.

St. Louis, Mo.—The recent election of the Merchants Exchange resulted as follows: For pres., Eugene C. Dreyer; first vice-pres., Ward A. Brown; second vice-pres., P. S. Wilson. Directors: C. H. Williamson, M. E. Toberman, G. L. Kelley and J. M. Adam to serve two years; J. O. Ballard to serve one year. Com'ite of appeals: J. H. Albrecht, P. C. Knowlton, E. A. Schwarz, H. B. McCormick and M. Q. Tanner. Com'ite of arbitration: L. T. Hall, T. M. Scott, W. K. Woods, Jr., R. A. Leonhardt and Adolph Meyer.

Lamar, Mo.—W. J. McDaniel, for the past two years manager of the McDaniel elevator and mixed feed mill here, also active in the grain operations of the McDaniel Milling Co., of Carthage, Mo., of which he was vice-pres., died at St. John's Hospital at Springfield, Mo., Jan. 4, at the age of 59 years. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia, altho Mr. McDaniel had been in poor health for several months, having entered the hospital in September. Two brothers were associated with him in the milling company. He is survived by his widow, a son and two daughters.

Humansville, Mo.—J. B. Gray has completed his new 15-barrel flour mill. Feeds are also manufactured.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include Ralph Hoffman, on transfer from Thad Hoffman, deceased, his brother.

Wyan Nelson, veteran grain dealer here, died Dec. 22, at the age of 85 years. He is survived by his widow and three sons. Mr. Nelson, in 1880, founded the Nelson Grain & Milling Co., which was liquidated in 1926.

A regional meeting will be held in Kansas City on Feb. 9, at the Hotel Kansas Citian, for the discussion of the proposed revision of Federal standards for grain grading. The meeting will be in charge of Edward C. Parker, who has charge of the grain division of the bureau of agricultural economics.

The new directors of the Kansas City Grain Clearing Co. have elected the following officers for 1934: Pres., Fred C. Vincent; first vice-pres., E. O. Bragg; second vice-pres., W. C. Goffe; sec'y, H. C. Gamage, and treas., H. A. Fowler. G. C. Lee was re-appointed manager.

The office of federal grain supervision of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics here is now in the charge of Martin Schuler, who succeeds the late E. L. Morris, whose assistant Mr. Schuler was for the past 11 years. Mr. Schuler's first connection with the federal grain supervision was at Galveston, Tex., in 1917.

E. D. Bigelow has been re-appointed assistant to the pres. of the Board of Trade; W. R. Scott, sec'y and transportation commissioner; Paul D. Bartlett, treas., succeeding H. F. Hall; H. F. Spencer, assistant treas., succeeding J. E. Rahm; C. W. Pershing, assistant sec'y; J. W. Holloway, assistant transportation commissioner; Frank M. Stoll, director of public relationships, and L. P. North, scale inspector.

E. P. Mitchell has been appointed successor to Harry G. Randall, who recently resigned as pres. and general manager of the Washburn Crosby Co., of this city, Mr. Mitchell being named vice-pres. and general manager, and coming from Buffalo, N. Y., where he has been vice-pres. of Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., another unit of General Mills. Mr. Mitchell was regional vice-pres. and manager of the New York City office of the company previous to his Buffalo connection.

Irven I. Weaver, an employe of the Board of Trade since he was 14 years of age, died at the Provident Hospital, Kansas City, Kan., on Jan. 13, from pneumonia following an operation for appendicitis. Altho only 31 years of age, Mr. Weaver had been in the employ of the local exchange for over 17 years. As call boy on the trading floor, he was known to every member of the Board of Trade. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.

NEBRASKA

Elyria, Neb.—J. G. Dahlin & Sons have leased the Elyria Mill and will take possession Mar. 1.

Greenwood, Neb.—A feed mixer has recently been installed by the Aden Grain, Feed & Fuel Co.

Clarkson, Neb.—The Clarkson Milling & Grain Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Jan. 11.

Bertrand, Neb.—The plant of the Bertrand Roller Mill will be put into operation again, it is reported, after being overhauled.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Robert Wilson now has charge of the A. B. Wilson Grain Co.'s office, succeeding Miss Dorothy Austin, resigned.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—The Scottsbluff Elvtr. Co. is out of business.—J. B. Runyon, Gering, Neb. [former manager of the Scottsbluff Elvtr.]

Arnold, Neb.—Ira Spratt has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Henry Streilwiesser, who has gone to Venango, Neb.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Goffe & Carkener Co. has opened a branch grain office here, using the Uhlmann Grain Co.'s Chicago wire. The manager is O. K. Brooks.


Venango, Neb.—Henry Streilwiesser is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, coming from Arnold, Neb., where he managed the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Tobias, Neb.—The W. T. Barstow Grain Co.'s elevator is now in charge of Henry S. Clark, formerly of Ohio, and the grain buyer here, Jake Bornschlagel, is manager at Ohio.

Omaha, Neb.—At the recent convention of the Farmers Union of Nebraska, held in this city, H. G. Keeney, of Omaha, was re-elected pres.; H. C. Hanson, of Hemingford, vice-pres.; E. L. Shoemaker, of Omaha, sec'y-treas. (for the 11th term).

Aurora, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. and the Aurora Elvtr. Co. offices were both broken into during the night of Dec. 29. As no money is ever left in either office, the thieves got none. Entrance was gained by breaking a window in each instance. At the Hord elevator about \$1.20 in stamps, a fountain pen and a cheap clock were taken, and a rolltop desk was broken into and damaged. At the Aurora elevator 10 or 12 copper brushes for a starting motor were taken.

Spencer, Neb.—The Farmers' Union Co-op. Elvtr. Federation, composed of 40 co-operative elevator ass'ns, recently elected the following: For pres., M. Witzenburg, of Lincoln (re-elected); William D. Spicknall, of this city, sec'y treas.; directors for three years: Walter Burgess, Columbus; Fred G. Panning, Winslow; other directors are Robert Campbell, Harvard; D. J. Foley, Hemingford; Charles Gathman, Gurley.



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Elwood, Neb.—Salisbury & Almquist, elevator operators here, were the losers in a court battle with William Pittinger regarding selling some corn (delivered by the latter to the elevator of the defendants) when the market was high, the defendants claiming they received no notification to sell. Judgment for \$2,627 and interest was granted Pittinger.

Lincoln, Neb.—The State Railway Commission, which provides certificates for farm stored grain, has issued a warning of a "racket" in corn storage inspection. A man posing as a storage inspector has entered at least two counties of the state, measured bins and tried to get advance payment of fees. To defeat such impostors, the commission advises that all checks or money orders be made payable directly to the commission.

NEW JERSEY

Seaside Heights, N. J.—The storage house and garage of the United Feed Co. burned at 3 a. m., Jan. 3; loss, estimated at about \$10,000, including \$4,000 on the building, \$3,000 on four trucks parked in the building over night, and about \$1,500 on grain and hay; only the building was covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have started in a short circuit in one of the trucks. H. L. Samuelson is the proprietor of the company.

NEW YORK

Cohoes, N. Y.—An addition has been built to the feed warehouse of J. L. Payette here.

Nunda, N. Y.—J. B. Miller has installed an electro-magnetic separator ahead of his hammer mill.

Churchville, N. Y.—F. W. Potter Co., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares of no par value; to sell grain, feed and cereals.

Delmar, N. Y.—An attrition mill and other machinery to be used in connection with the mixing equipment have been installed by Schnurp & Wood.

New York, N. Y.—On Feb. 20 a regional meeting will be held here for discussion of the proposed revision of Federal standards for grain grading.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grain men of this section will meet in this city on Feb. 19 for the purpose of discussing the proposed revision of Federal grain grading standards.

New York, N. Y.—The annual winter festival of members and employees of the Produce Exchange was held on Jan. 13, consisting of dinner and a theater party.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Members of the Corn Exchange have turned over a surplus of \$40.55, left over from the amount collected for the Christmas party, to a local fund for the relief of the neediest families of the city.

Waterloo, N. Y.—Almon H. Traphagen, a hay broker of this place, was allowed by the judge \$76,649 against George H. B. Adams, the broker's representative, after the latter was convicted of embezzling \$5,000 of the funds which Traphagen claimed were due him.

Buffalo, N. Y.—H. H. Richardson has closed his grain office and taken a position with the Kellogg Grain & Elevator Corp., having charge of the grain department of the company, succeeding Mark Steele, whose death occurred last year. Mr. Richardson has been in the grain business in this city for over a quarter of a century, operating under his own name during the last few years.

Albany, N. Y.—In his message to the state legislature, Governor Lehman recommended the repeal of the 1% sales tax which was imposed on all commodities (except food for human consumption) and which imposed much additional work as well as financial outlay in its observance. The legislature is expected to act favorably on the governor's recommendation, in which case there will be no tax after June 30.

NORTH DAKOTA

Woburn, N. D.—L. B. Foster is the new manager of the Rugby Elevator Co.'s elevator, succeeding George Fox.

Hettinger, N. D.—Windstorm damaged about 100 square feet of composition roofing on the mill of P. E. Knudson on Nov. 12.

Pehl Spur (Ellendale p.o.), N. D.—About one-third of the metal roofing on the cupola of the Ellendale Grain and Produce Co., was blown off on Nov. 12.

Carbury, N. D.—A heart attack recently proved fatal to H. M. Brassett, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator here. He was 65 years of age.

OHIO

New Philadelphia, O.—The Domino feed warehouse has been opened here by the Nowak Milling Corp.

Xenia, O.—John Dewine, of Dayton, is considering the construction of an elevator, feed mill and flour mill here.

Duval, O.—The Teegardin Grain Co. is building a modern grain elevator here to replace the one that burned last fall.—Motz Cook Grain Co. (Brice, O.)

Toledo, O.—The new union of grain and cereal workers of this city has received its charter. The organization is a Federal union chartered directly by the A. F. of L.

Marietta, O.—The Marietta Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: James H. Dye, James W. Scott, Charles F. Leeper; to do a general milling and feed business.

Springfield, O.—The Ohio Farmers' Grain & Milling Ass'n, successor to Ansted & Burk Co. (as previously reported), held the formal opening of its new retail feed department during the second week of January.

Cleveland, O.—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Hay & Grain Exchange of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, held Jan. 16: Pres., Frank H. Sheets; vice-pres., E. W. Kline; treas., E. E. Brott, and sec'y, Kent Hardy.

Ravenna, O.—The Mayhew Elevator Co. states that the report of their fire loss late in October was an error, saying: "There was a bad fire adjoining us, and it was only by a miracle that we did not burn out; but we were blessed by the wind being in our favor, and hence suffered no loss to speak of at all."

Chillicothe, O.—The N. & W. Ry. division freight agent advises that the freight rate of 31½¢, quoted in the tariff on stations from Bannontown to Chillicothe was a typographical error and should have read 28½¢ rate. If shippers have been compelled to pay the advanced rate on any grain, we would suggest that they make claim on the railroad for refund.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers' Ass'n.

OKLAHOMA

Jay, Okla.—The Jay Grist Mill, operated by Pearl Henley, has re-opened for business.

Turpin, Okla.—The Farmers Grain & Elevator Co. has published notice of intention to dissolve its corporation.

Jefferson, Okla.—It is reported that the Hacker Flour Mills, whose mill building and equipment burned late in December, as reported in the Journals' last number, will be rebuilt.

Cordell, Okla.—The Cordell Milling Co. has again started operations after being closed since last September for the rebuilding of the mill and installation of new machinery. The mill now has a capacity of 350 barrels of flour per day.

Aline, Okla.—C. H. Cox has purchased the elevator on the Santa Fe Railroad formerly operated by H. A. House. Mr. Cox has been operating the elevator under lease since last June. He contemplates remodeling and enlarging the plant. George Newlin is the local manager.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Sunnyside, Wash.—The Valley Hay & Grain Co. is reported to have taken over three motor freight companies here.

Seattle, Wash.—Construction has started on the Albers Bros. Milling Co.'s new 500,000-bu. elevator, the contract for which was let to the John S. Metcalf Co., as reported in the Nov. 8 Journals.

Portland, Ore.—The Triangle Milling Co. started the production of rolled oats in its recently completed cereal mill addition on Dec. 30. The payroll will be increased so that 40 persons will be employed at the company's plant.

Molalla, Ore.—An automobile accident recently caused the death of Leo Shaver, well known in grain and milling circles of this section. Owing to poor health Mr. Shaver retired a few years ago from the grain and feed business. His wife and little daughter survive.

Vancouver, Wash.—Contract for the foundation work for the 2,000,000-bu. elevator to be erected here and to be operated by the Pacific Continental Grain Co., was let Jan. 9 and work started the following day with three steam shovels and a tractor; from 70 to 75 men will be employed on the work. The foundation contract must be completed in 60 days.

Spokane, Wash.—Charles M. Cook has been elected manager of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc. (who handle grain), succeeding A. C. Adams, who is now general agent for the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Cook's headquarters will be in this city and his territory includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho and a part of Montana. For over three years Mr. Cook has been manager of the Pendleton Grain Growers.

Bellingham, Wash.—It is reported that construction is contemplated of a grain storage elevator as an adjunct of the Port Commission's cargo handling facilities here, to be equipped with automatic grain handling machinery to insure speedy transfer of corn or other grain from the holds of ships into the elevator and from the elevator into rail cars or trucks. The commission is said to be working on a plan to put all construction under the C. W. A.

Winlock, Wash.—The Farmers' Merc. Co. is erecting a new feed mill and store to replace its fire loss of early last summer. The building will be 150x60 feet, with galvanized steel walls and a rounded composition roof. A storage bin 30x20 feet, 36 feet high, will be constructed in the center of the building on the west side so that loading from the railroad spur will be possible. The latest feed grinding machinery will be installed. Construction will probably take about 60 days.

PENNSYLVANIA

Titusville, Pa.—Mack Bros. Mill, formerly owned by John P. and George G. Mack, has been bought by Glenn L. Oakes, L. B. Kline, Harry A. Hipple and Albert M. Seadeek.

Penns Creek, Pa.—The J. W. Sampsell Flour & Feed Mill has been leased by H. H. Herbster & Sons, of Laurelton, Pa., who have remodeled the mill, installed new machinery and are manufacturing livestock and poultry feeds in addition to flour.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The following candidates have been named by the nominating committee of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, the election to be held on Jan. 30: For pres., Louis G. Graff; vice-pres., Albert L. Hood; treas., Philip R. Markley; directors (to serve two years): Raymond J. Barnes, C. Herbert Bell, David McMullin, Jr., Charles I. Rini, W. H. Robertson and Stewart Unkles.

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SOUTH DAKOTA

Dell Rapids, S. D.—Charles H. Blow, prominent grain and feed man here, died Jan. 2, at the age of 68 years.

Turton, S. D.—Fire, starting from an overheated stove in the office of the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator, was extinguished before much damage was done.

Labolt, S. D.—Farmers' Grain & Livestock Co. (an old established business) has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: Eric Englund, J. A. Winequest, A. G. Swanson, John Hedman and Andrew Selverson.

SOUTHEAST

Meridian, Miss.—The Mississippi Sales Co., Inc., is the successor to Scott & Roth, merchandise brokers.

Atlanta, Ga.—W. C. Smith, wholesale grain dealer, has announced his candidacy for nomination for county commissioner on the Democratic ticket.

Atlanta, Ga.—After a short illness, W. J. Crosswell, pres. and general manager of the W. L. Fain Grain Co., died at a local private hospital on Jan. 6.

Wadesboro, N. C.—Allen Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000 authorized, with \$30,000 subscribed by the incorporators: Nannie H., H. B. and Fred H. Allen; to own and operate a grist mill.

Charles Town, W. Va.—Charles Metz, Jr., one of the owners and operators of the Acorn Feed & Hominy Co., of Cumberland, Md., has been negotiating for the Jefferson Milling Co.'s plant here, which has not been in operation for several years.

Berkeley Springs, W. Va.—Guy A. Angle, of Big Springs, Md., has bot the Bath Roller Flour Mill, of this place, from State's Attorney Allen. Mr. Angle has been operating the mill under lease for several months. Improvements in the mill are contemplated.

Coochs Bridge, Del.—J. Irvin Dayett's feed and flour mill, which was struck by lightning and burned last summer, as previously reported, is now in full operation again after being rebuilt. The feed unit was put into operation several months ago. The elevator and warehouse were uninjured by the fire last June.

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TENNESSEE

Dresden, Tenn.—The Dresden Feed & Meal Mill, owned and operated by Bridges & Co., has started operations after many weeks of installation of machinery. It was reported in the Sept. 27 Journals that Mr. Bridges was erecting a feed mill.

Memphis, Tenn.—At the annual election of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, held Jan. 13, the following were elected: For pres., Charles G. Carter; vice-pres., H. L. McGeorge; directors: Sim F. Clark, Hugh Humphreys, L. B. Lovitt, S. Tate Pease, C. P. Reid, E. T. Lindsey, W. R. Smith-Vaniz, J. M. Trenholm.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—An explosion occurred in the Bewley Feed Elevator on Jan. 18 and caused slight damage.

Waco, Tex.—A new plant has recently been completed by Joseph Trippett, which he calls the Jay Bee Feed Mill. All kinds of feed are ground.

Dallas, Tex.—Blue Bonnet Flour Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Blaine Thompson, Tom W. Newsome and Fletcher B. Pope; to engage in milling.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—James B. Robinson, former chief grain inspector for the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, and before coming to Ft. Worth a grain inspector at St. Louis, Mo., died in Dallas, on Jan. 4, at the age of 87 years. Burial was in this city.

Dallas, Tex.—New officers and directors of the Dallas Grain Exchange are as follows: Pres., Alva McKnight; vice-pres., J. R. Brown; sec'y-treas., Homer Rogers. Directors: Fred Honea, Jack P. Burrus, Homer Rogers, Abe Hart, J. C. Crouch, Dan Donovan, J. R. Brown, Alva McKnight and Edwin Doggett.

WISCONSIN

Prescott, Wis.—The grain elevator of the Prescott Exchange burned about the middle of this month; loss, \$10,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange are: E. W. Taylor, A. E. Bush and Ray Teague.

Alto (r.d. from Waupun), Wis.—The Alto Feed Mill and repair shop, owned by Matt Duvon, burned about the middle of this month.

Platteville, Wis.—Vivian Harvey, for many years head of Harvey & Son, grain and coal dealers, died at his home here, after a year's illness, on Jan. 2, at the age of 78 years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Donahue-Stratton Co. has increased its capitalization from 500,000 common shares of \$1 par and \$100,000 preferred stock to 1,000,000 common, of the same par value, and \$100,000 preferred.

Superior, Wis.—Contract for the construction of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., 500,000-bu. elevator addition has been let to the Barnett-Record Co. This addition will give the company a total capacity of nearly 1,450,000 bu.

Oregon, Wis.—The Oregon Co-op. Warehouse Co. has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, listing assets of \$3,010 and liabilities of \$6,710. The co-op. deals in grain, fuel and farm supplies. H. W. Hawley is pres. and N. J. Keeley, sec'y.

Stoughton, Wis.—A portable feed grinder, owned by Merlin Ferrall, on a farm five miles from here was set on fire by the ignition of dust from the ground feed. The grinder was quickly pulled away from the farm buildings before they caught fire, and consequently only the machine was damaged.

The average number of bushels per car unloaded at Chicago in 1933 was as follows: Wheat 1,488 bu., corn 1,568, oats 2,103, rye 1,643, barley 1,649, as reported by J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster and custodian of the Chicago Board of Trade.

A real opportunity has been found for the political gas bags. Breakfast food manufacturers will discontinue present method of exploding grains by steam and employ men to blow up the grains with quills. It is estimated that this will employ ten million men now idle, including a million tax eaters.

Bean Handlers Approve Marketing Agreement

After several meetings earlier in the month the bean dealers of Michigan at a session at Saginaw Jan. 10 with 350 present, after some changes, approved the marketing agreement that has been worked out by the A.A.A. and Rep. Michael J. Hart.

Instead of the base price of \$4 per 100 lbs. suggested by the government the dealers suggested the following: "The minimum price shall be 40 cents per cwt. f.o.b. dealers' receiving platform over the acknowledged Saginaw close of the day preceding the effective date of this agreement."

CARL RUNCIMAN of Lowell, who was pres. last year of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, said: "I don't think there is an elevator man who doesn't want the farmer to get more money but setting the price at \$4 per hundred-weight would have been suicide. We all could have taken a nice long holiday because there just wouldn't have been any business had we suddenly raised the price from \$2.65 to \$4."

A number of short talks indorsing the revised plan were given by leading bean dealers, several of whom were opposed to the proposal at the previous meeting.

After a short discussion, A. L. Riedel, pres. of the Bean Jobbers Ass'n, suggested that the measure be voted on by a rising vote and it carried unanimously.

Regarding the minimum price, the amended agreement further provides that "Whenever marketing conditions indicate that contracting dealers can obtain prices in excess of the minimum price to growers then effective, the control board shall be under duty to raise the minimum price to growers so as to approximate as nearly as may be the price which marketing conditions then warrant."

The agreement provides for the setting up of a control board in each bean producing state, composed of six men, two to be growers, one to be a co-operative marketing representative, two to be dealers and one to be a jobber. This board will work in connection with a similar Federal control board. New York, the only other important pea bean producing state, will have a similar board.

The board also has authority to take all elevators out of the market and prohibit them from buying any beans in case of a weak market in order to stabilize the market. The buying price and selling price is also to be determined by the control board with the margin of profit for dealers being set in co-operation with the secretary of agriculture.

No beans can be offered to the trade under the terms of the agreement for less than the established price and no beans can be bought from the farmers for less than the established price.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is to handle the loan feature of the plan and altho a loan price of \$4 per cwt. has been mentioned yet the CCC has not yet determined the amount of money to be loaned.

A farmer desiring a loan takes his beans to any licensed elevator where they must go into storage in this elevator. A storage charge will be made and the farmer will give a note for the amount to be received from the government. His storage receipt will be held by the CCC and the beans will be collateral to the note.

Seventy-five per cent of the beans thus stored will be held for disposition at the farmer's option before the notes mature, while the other twenty-five per cent can be marketed by the government as they see fit. Unless other arrangements are made the balance of the seventy-five per cent not disposed of will be sold to the best interest of the CCC.

The Constitution is a code for the executive, the Congress and the courts; but are Congress and the executive abiding by it? Each took an oath to support the Constitution.

Field Seeds

Worthington, Ind.—Sam Griffith, who has opened a feed store, contemplates adding a line of field seeds.

Garnet Wheat amounting to 16,000 bus., recently was purchased at Moose Jaw, Sask., for seed by the Russian government.

Lexington, Ky.—The Bluegrass Elmen-dorf Grain Corporation has increased its capital stock from \$12,500 to \$25,000.

Morristown, Tenn.—The Russell Feed Co. has moved into larger quarters and now handles a complete line of field seeds and fertilizer.

Okmulgee, Okla.—The Roach Seed Co. has been incorporated by Chas. and Bertie Roach and N. E. Trawick, with \$10,000 capital stock.

Sunnyside, Wash.—George Buckner will continue as manager for the new owners of the Higgins Seed Co., George Mathieson and George Miller.

Olivia, Minn.—Jesse C. Schiebel died recently after a 2 months' illness. He was a partner in the Renville County Seed Co. with A. A. Chapman.

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin State Grain Show will be held here Jan. 29 to Feb. 2. Trophies for exhibitors are to be offered by leading seedmen.

Springfield, Ore.—Marion R. Adams, manager of the feed and seed store of Irish & Murphy, has taken over the business and will conduct it as Adams Feed & Seed Store.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Dickinson Feed & Seed Co., a Minnesota corporation, has been incorporated to take over the Minneapolis business of the Albert Dickinson Co., of Chicago, effective Jan. 15, with R. M. Ivey, pres., and Geo. W. Smith, vice-pres. Offices will be in the Chamber of Commerce.

The redtop farms in Illinois in 1932 had 103 acres in cultivated crops and 79 acres in redtop a farm. Of these 79 acres 40 were harvested for seed, 37 acres pastured, and 2 acres cut for hay. Production of clean seed a farm averaged about 3,000 pounds for the two years, 1931 and 1932, being 200 pounds less in 1932 than in 1931.

Buckwheat, one of the relatively new crops for Illinois, can be sown late in the season and still mature. In a test of the three important varieties of buckwheat during a period of three years, Japanese proved to be the best, Common Grey second, and Silver-hull third. The highest yield during the three years was 673 pounds an acre for the Japanese.

Decatur, Ill.—Elevators are loading out a few oats for which there has been a good demand from the South. More inquiries for choice quality heavy test oats suitable for

seed than we have experienced in years. No soy beans moving, as producers who have beans on hand are inclined to hold on until spring, hoping to sell them for seed at fancy premiums.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Paris, Ky.—Dealers in blue grass seed will be pleased to learn that 60 carloads of inferior seed are to be burned to enhance the market price of good seed. During 1931, 1932 and 1933 the Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Co-operative Ass'n handled 2,515,000 bus. of blue grass seed, and the 60 carloads to be destroyed are a part that was cleaned out by the three local dealers for the account of the co-operative. The co-operative paid for the seed with funds borrowed from the federal government, and now has 2,000,000 bus. unsold. It was proposed to sell the off grade cleanings to farmers for feed at \$5 per ton, but the Federal Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank thought their interest would be protected by burning the seed, and it was so agreed. The seed to be destroyed is light weight and contains a large per cent of weed seeds.

Hearing on Alfalfa Seed Duty

The United States Tariff Commission held a hearing Jan. 9 on the application of the International Seed Service for a reduction of the duty on Turkestan alfalfa seed.

Mrs. Ethel Ely Pattison, New York, testified that for the past two years there has been a constant demand from certain sections for Turkestan alfalfa. Asserting her belief that the United States could bring in 500 tons of this seed without endangering the domestic industry, she declared that the maximum amount available is 130 tons, because of the domestic needs of Russia for the seed, and asserted that the "seed will not go into the ordinary trade channels but is regionally needed."

C. C. Massie, Minneapolis, Minn., opposed reduction of the duty, asserting that: If the duty were removed, this country would likely be swamped with seed from Argentina, South Africa, Italy and Russia. If the Government should make up its mind to reduce the duty, the change should not become effective until next July for the reason that the seed companies which merchandise the commercial crop of alfalfa in the United States now have the seed on hand in the process of being cleaned and purified, and if the duty were changed immediately it would be very disadvantageous to the seed industry and like the farmers they need a lot of protection.

E. E. Sanders, Blackfoot, Idaho: Indications at this time are that there will be sufficient seed of the 1933 crop to meet all requirements, notwithstanding the fact that under the allotment plan there will be considerable more demand this season than during the past few years. Had it not been for the duty the industry in the past few years would have been ruined. We as producers cannot see the necessity for the importation of foreign alfalfa. We grow sufficient to meet the demand.

Nothing to Worry About

Mitchell, S. Dak., Jan. 9.—It is our opinion that the demand for field seeds in this section will be very largely governed by moisture conditions at the time of seeding. If we get copious rains in the early spring, it would seem to us that there will be a very active demand.

With reference to your question as to the kind and grade of seeds that will be most difficult to obtain, we do not anticipate any serious difficulty in obtaining any seeds that are required. We are inclined to think that the supplies will be ample and unless there is an abnormal demand we can see nothing to worry about in this direction.—Dakota Improved Seed Co., by R. B.

Demand for Seeds Will Be Exceptionally Heavy

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 10.—It is our opinion that the demand for the different commodities of field seed this year will be exceptionally heavy; in fact, we are having a very active demand at this time which is unusual for this early in the season, and we are advised by our retail dealers thru the entire territory that the information they are able to obtain direct from the farmers would indicate that the acreage restrictions of the A. A. A. will cause a heavier demand for many of the field seed items, principally soybeans, alfalfa, sweet clover and red clover.

The seed crop of sweet clover and red clover this year was below normal and if the demand is as heavy as it appears that it will be at this time, we do not believe there is enough available supply of these commodities to fill the demand.

The production of alfalfa seed this year was almost normal due to some of the states that do not ordinarily produce seed having a dry season last year, which made it possible to raise alfalfa seed over a wide area, but the demand for alfalfa is exceptionally heavy, and while the total supply of alfalfa seed may be enough to take care of the demand, we believe there is a prospect for a shortage on the most desirable origins and varieties.—Sioux City Seed Co., M. F. Kollman.

Columbia, a New Oat

The Missouri Agr. Exp. Sta. has developed as a selection from Fulghum a new oat variety known as Columbia. It is stiff-strawed and matures slightly earlier than most of the early varieties. It has been grown two years at Alhambra and Urbana, Ill., and one year at DeKalb in variety tests being made by George H. Dungan, W. L. Burlison, and C. A. VanDoren. If it continues to yield as well as it has during the past two years, it will merit being used in preference to the Iowan and Gopher varieties.

The yield at Urbana was 67.2 bus. per acre for Columbia, compared with 64.5 for Gopher, 63.9 for Kanota, and 63.8 for Illinois Progeny 140 and Albion (Iowa 103).

HARBIN LESPEDEZA

Pushes Lespedeza Belt 300 miles North

Sensational sour land legume
for pasture and soil building.
Green Gold for early seed growers.
Descriptive Circular

PRATT SEED FARMS, Roseville, Ill.

Directory Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEED CORN

Hand Picked, Sorted, Butted and Tipped—90% to 100% Germination. Car Lots or Assorted Car Lots.

White Pearl, Silver Mine, Red Cob White, Reid's Yellow Dent, Leaming, Gold Mine.

Sugar and Sweet Corn — several varieties.
Good Quality—Prices Very Reasonable

COUNCIL BLUFFS SEED CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

"Honest John" Fraudulent

"Lot Honest John" alfalfa seed was described in the catalogs distributed by the Berry Seed Co., Clarinda, Ia., by attractive statements, but 4 bushels shipped from Chicago to McDougall, N. Y., labeled germination 89% was found by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to have a germination of 33.75% with hard seed an additional 10.25%.

The Berry Seed Co. shipped on Feb. 16, 1932, 60 lbs. of sweet clover seed from Chicago, Ill., to Solsberry, Ind., labeled germination 92%, whereas the seed was found to germinate not more than 44.5%; on March 9, 1932, 90 lbs. of sweet clover seed from Chicago, Ill., to New Albany, Ind., labeled germination 92%, whereas the seed germinated not more than 44.25%; on March 13, 1933, 240 lbs. of sweet clover seed from Chicago, Ill., to Thorntown, Ind., labeled Purity 97.5%, Germination 88%, whereas the purity and germination were found to be much less. The information in each case further charged that the statements were applied to the seed "knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of the truth or falsity thereof."

Dec. 13, 1933, the manager of the American Field Seed Co., Chicago, Ill., a subsidiary of the Berry Seed Co., appeared before the U. S. district court in Chicago, Ill., and entered pleas of guilty. The four cases were then consolidated by the court, and a \$200 fine was imposed.

Cheaper Oats Smut Control

A new product, ethyl-mercury-phosphate, tested for one year by Benjamin Koehler at the Illinois Experiment Station, promises to control oats smut more cheaply than materials heretofore used. Previously the best yields had consistently been obtained from ethyl-mercury-chlorid, but one objection has been its high cost. Ethyl-mercury-phosphate is much cheaper, and on the basis of one year's results gives good control and just as high yields.

Even at the extraordinarily low average price of 15 cents a bushel in 1932, it paid farmers in Illinois to treat the seed to control smut and thereby save losses in yield. These experiments demonstrate again that proper control of diseases is one of the surest ways for grain growers to cut production costs and improve quality.

Illinois grows an average of more than 4½ million acres of oats annually, and on farms where the seed is not treated there is always a costly loss from smut. The average infection has been found to be about 4.9% of the heads, but the loss is greater than the percentage of infected heads would indicate.

Of many disinfectants tested, only formaldehyde and certain organic mercury compounds such as ethyl-mercury-chlorid and ethyl-mercury-phosphate, have merited consideration from a practical standpoint. Some compounds that controlled smut did not give satisfactory yields.

The liquid formaldehyde was used as recommended in Illinois Circular 240. The formula was 1 pint formaldehyde to 10 gallons water. This was enough for 80 bushels of oats. Formaldehyde dust, 5 or 6%, applied at the rate of 3 ounces a bushel gave slightly better results than liquid formaldehyde as a five-year average. The difference was negligible in two years but prominent in the other three years. The latter method is a little more costly than liquid formaldehyde but perhaps is a little safer to use.

The acre yield with ethyl-mercury-phosphate

was 68.2 bus., with ethyl-mercury-chlorid 65.2, in 1932, when smut was unusually severe.

To the foregoing report by the state experiment station may be added that this new product is now being manufactured on a commercial scale by the Bayer-Semesan Co.

Soybean Varieties

The Illini variety, developed at the Ill. Exp. Station, in 1932 again demonstrated its yielding ability and general adaptation for the state. On the three experiment fields at Alhambra, DeKalb, and Urbana, the Illini had the highest average standing of any variety, ranking first on two series and third and fourth on each of two others. At DeKalb in northern Illinois a new hybrid soybean and the standard varieties Black Eyebrow and Manchu slightly outyielded the Illini. The average yield of ten strains and varieties was 23.6 bushels of seed an acre. At Urbana, on the South-Central rotation of corn, corn, and soybeans, the Dunfield and two new selections proved slightly superior to the Illini. Other standard varieties among the better producers were Manchu and Mansoy. The average of the 14 varieties and strains was 35.3 bushels of seed and 2.81 tons of hay. At Alhambra the average yield of the 13 varieties and strains was 27.33 bushels an acre, with Illini, Mansoy, an unnamed local strain, Harbinsoy, and Virginia the five best.

Of the 75 importations which came to the Station in 1928, only 16 remain, and of these only 4 compared favorably with the Illini during the growing season of 1932. During the 1932 season approximately 160 new importations were furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These will be included in the yield trials in coming years. Included in this lot of new soybeans were several strains of the edible type. Each of these will be carried in the trials for the purpose of studying this new phase of soybean production.

The lighter rates of seeding, not to exceed 1 bushel an acre in 24-inch rows or 2 bushels an acre when seeded with a grain drill, averaged most satisfactory for seed production during the 1932 season. Row seeding again proved superior to drilling. Illini soybeans in 24-inch rows at six different rates of seeding averaged 35.42 bushels an acre, while the yield for the six rates where the grain drill was used was 26.16 bushels.

Continued longevity studies indicate that good soybean seed stored in a dry building suffers but slight loss in germination for a period of one or two years. From these data it appears that there is more difference between the viability of soybeans of the same variety in two different seasons than between good seed which is one year old and good seed which is three years old. Soybeans stored in bulk in a crib have shown distinct deterioration of the seed in the top 2 feet of the bin. Below that layer there seems to be little or no deterioration. This is no doubt the result of the changing moisture content in the top 2 feet of the bin.

Further studies of the effect of seed-coat injury on the production of soybeans indicate that where the seed coat has been cracked, without any apparent cotyledon injury, there is still a marked reduction in the yield. Sound seed, showing no physical injury to the seed coat, gave an average yield of 8.4 bushels more beans an acre than cracked or damaged seed.

Meeting of Farm Seed Group

The Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n held its midwinter meeting at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, with the largest attendance of the responsible heads of the field seed firms ever gathered at one time.

CHAIRMAN CHAS. D. ROSS, Louisville, Ky., called the meeting to order at 11 a. m., and requested each in turn to stand up and announce his name. He urged those not yet members to join the Ass'n, stating that the dues had been reduced to \$25, paying up until 1935. "There is no question that business is better today," he said, and announced the luncheon at 1 p. m., at which those present would be the guests of the Ass'n.

A satisfactory balance was reported in the treasury.

C. C. MASSIE, Minneapolis, Minn., told of his visit at Washington, representing Northrup, King & Co., before the tariff commission on the alfalfa seed duty.

CHAIRMAN ROSS: We had trade rules and arbitration rules that we seem to have lost in the taking over of the Farm Seed Ass'n by the A.S.T.A.

H. TRIMBLE McCULLOUGH'S motion that the present trade rules be continued in effect until the June meeting was carried.

MR. MASSIE urged that the dealers procure a copy of a pamphlet by H. N. Binall on pasture plants published by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, stating what mixtures of forage plant seeds are adapted to different sections of the United States.

W. H. CROSSLAND, Milwaukee, Wis.: From the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast I find there is a different feeling predominating. There is more faith in the future.

H. G. WINDHEIM, Omaha, Neb.: We are going to be short of sweet clover.

E. F. SPEARS, Paris, Ky.: About 60 carloads of blue grass seed has been burned. It was light weight, and contained 25 per cent weed seed.

Mr. Spears was presented with a fireman's red helmet in appreciation of his successful efforts to burn up some of the surplus seed that has been weighing down the blue grass market.

L. M. KING, Minneapolis, Minn., urged seedsmen to co-operate with the code com'te by promptly filling out questionnaires necessary for the information of the com'te in its contact with the administration at Washington. "We expect to meet at Chicago Jan. 19. We have to go to Washington at least one more time before the public hearing on our code. The administration is not going to approve any code that does not increase employment."

Among those in attendance were: Benjamin Ackerman, Lima, O.; W. R. Amon, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Otto A. Barteldes, Lawrence, Kan.; Donald K. Belt, Baltimore, Md.; A. L. Bibbins, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. S. Brent, Lexington, Ky.; Ford Brent, Paris, Ky.; L. M. Brown and D. Bunnell, Chicago, Ill.; Richard Burn, Mitchell, S. D.;

D. P. Campbell, Keokuk, Ia.; K. L. Chambers and Alfred Chescheir, Louisville, Ky.; S. G. Courteen, Milwaukee, Wis.; T. Crabbs, of Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.; W. H. Crossland, Milwaukee, Wis.; H. L. Dickens, Winona, Minn.; W. A. Duncan, Kansas City, Mo.; C. O. Dunlap, Milwaukee, Wis.;

Ignatz Eckstein, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Ed-

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CRAWBBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO. CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Exports of Seeds

Exports of seeds during November as reported by the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce follow, the exports for November, 1932, being given in parentheses: alfalfa, 189,577 lbs. (604,391); red clover, 976,882 lbs. (5,029); other clover, 500 (1,723); timothy, 525,306 lbs. (872,216); other grass seeds, 1,052,473 lbs. (756,799), and other field seeds, 5,146 (84,601).

The value of the seeds exported was \$399,541, against \$218,641 in November, 1932.

wards of Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. E. Elder, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Faust, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Flanagan, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Geo. Gardner, Rochester, N. Y.; Max Goldberg, Fargo, N. D.;

E. D. Hicks, Jr., Nashville, Tenn.; Harry Hirsch, Toledo, O.; J. R. Huey, Plymouth, Ill.; Geo. Hutchison, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. James, Flora, Ill.; L. J. Keith, Fairfield, Ill.; P. V. Kelly, Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Kelly, Peoria, Ill.; Fred W. Kellogg, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. M. King, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. M. King, Battle Creek, Mich.; Henry Kling, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Eugene Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Max Kraus, Fort Wayne, Ind.

J. B. Leveille, Winona, Minn.; A. W. Livingston, Columbus, O.; W. A. Lohr, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frank Lukes, Chicago, Ill.; Ed. F. Mangelsdorf and A. H. Mangelsdorf, of Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., St. Louis, Mo.; C. C. Massie, Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Maupin, King City, Mo.; H. Trimble McCullough and R. S. McCullough, Cincinnati, O.; Berkeley Michael, Sioux City, Ia.; J. G. Monfort, Green Springs, O.; Ralph Mygatt, Shenandoah, Ia.;

H. A. Nelson, Fargo, N. D.; Fred Neuhaus, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Olier, Toledo, O.; Earl M. Page, St. Louis, Mo.; D. A. Parks, Jackson, Mich.; C. R. Pommer and R. W. Pommer, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Potter, Chicago, Ill.;

Chas. D. Ross, Louisville, Ky.; E. T. Robinson, Waterloo, Neb.; Bill Rowell, Madison, Wis.; K. E. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis.; E. E. Sanders, Blackfoot, Idaho; Wm. G. Scarlett, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Schrenker, Jr., Cincinnati, O.; Burke Schriver, Shenandoah, Ia.; J. M. Schultz, Dieterich, Ill.; D. G. Scott, Marysville, O.; T. Maurice Scott, St. Louis, Mo.; E. H. Sexauer and Elmer Sexauer, Brookings, S. D.; Frank Sinn, Clarinda, Ia.; J. A. Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Spears and E. F. Spears, Paris, Ky.; I. J. Sours, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lawrence Teweles, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. L. Townsend, Buffalo, N. Y.; Leonard H. Vaughan, Chicago, Ill.; Albert C. Wilson, Illinois Dept. of Agriculture, Springfield; H. G. Windheim, H. G. Windheim, Jr., Omaha, Neb.

Best Varieties of Barley

A barley school was held Jan. 16 by the state college of agriculture for 400 farmers in the Hamilton Park community bldg. at Fond du Lac, Wis.

R. A. Vaughan, plant pathologist, presided. B. D. Leith, extension agronomist, said: "A good malting barley should be large, plump, of a good color, high in bushel weight, mellow in texture, free from disease, high in germination and free from skinned or broken kernels."

Oderbrucker barley is the first choice of maltsters, while Wisconsin No. 38 is second. All other blends or types are subject to dockage because they do not measure up to the quality demanded by brewers.

More than 60 samples from field in the county had been brot in for testing.

The new smooth-bearded barleys, Wisconsin barblless and Wisconsin Pedigree No. 38 and Minnesota Velvet have been used by maltsters for the last two years and have been found equal to the Oderbrucker strain in every respect. However, under present conditions at least, more skinning has been found in the smooth-bearded samples which come to the market, probably due largely to the fact that it is new with the threshermen and they have skinned many kernels in handling it.

The two-rowed barleys have not been generally acceptable from the maltsters' standpoint. Some strains of steely barleys are found on the market, the most notable being Trebi. There is much discrimination against the Trebi and a small mixture of it in good malting barley will seriously impair its malting value.

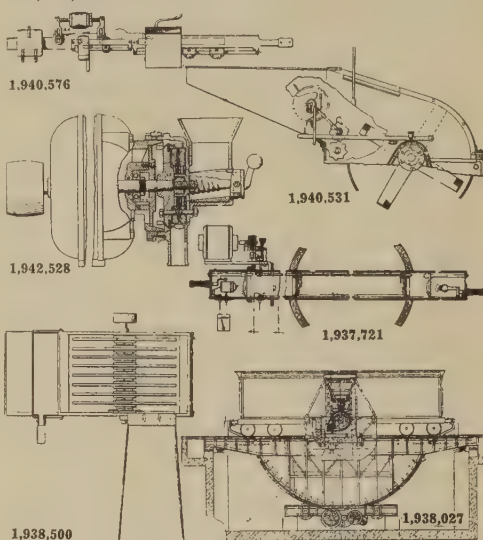
Other speakers were E. F. Hall of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, Wm. Inglis, grain inspector, Milwaukee, Walter Holstein of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, and Professor Geo. M. Briggs, agronomist at the college of agriculture.

Distillers are finding it more profitable to buy rye to convert into alcohol than corn, as the new code forces them to pay about 74c a bu. for the latter grain, the excess in the price over the current market and the parity figure being turned over to the AAA to be distributed to farmers who sign up for the corn-hog reduction program.

Patents Granted

1,939,951. **Seed Disinfection.** Guy H. Buchanan, Westfield, N. J., and Wm. Moore, Chappaqua, N. Y., assignors to American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y. A seed disinfectant comprising an organic dithiophosphate having the property of destroying fungus diseases on seeds.

1,938,500. **Hammer Mill.** Chas. B. Schur, Min-



neapolis, Kan. Oppositely disposed sets of spaced hammer elements bodily revolving together, a reinforcing member positioned lengthwise of one of the outer elements of one of the sets, oppositely disposed knives positioned against one side of said member, means for securing said element, member and knives together, and a cutter bar co-related with the knives.

1,940,837. **Stock Food.** John P. Bartz, St. Louis, Mo., assigned to Ralston Purina Co. The process for changing a body of molasses from a liquid to a jelly state which consists of heating the molasses, then mixing therewith a solution of a jellifying material in water, the molasses or the mixture being dehydrated to such extent that the mixture has no greater moisture content than the untreated molasses, and allowing the mixture to cool.

1,937,721. **Measuring Dust Concentration.** A. W. Simon, Birmingham, L. C. Kron, C. H. Watson, Ensley, and Henry Raymond, Pratt City, Ala. An apparatus including an elongated hollow casing having longitudinally extending slots formed therein for the passage of dust laden

gas, windows within the casing whose inner faces register with the ends of the slots in the casing, a lens and a light, means for supporting lens and light within the casing beyond one of windows, a light sensitive element and means for supporting the same within casing beyond the other window.

1,938,027. **Car Dumper.** Edwin H. Kidder, Chicago, assignor to Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. A car unloader comprising a cradle adapted to carry a track, and means for holding a car in spotted position thereon, supporting abutments for the cradle, adapted to hold the cradle in interlocked relation, a tilting support for the cradle, means for operating tilting support to laterally displace the cradle and simultaneously break the interlock between the cradle and its abutment, and means, operative only after the cradle has been laterally tilted and the interlock broken, for tilting the cradle longitudinally.

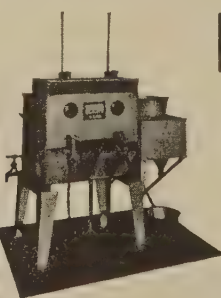
1,940,576. **Weighing Machine.** Alfred Bousfield, St. Johnsbury, assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. The combination with a weigh-beam, of a beam poise movably mounted thereon, a beam bar depending from the weigh-beam and having notches on its lower edge, ingredient weight indicating stops, each provided with a notched base and being adjustably mounted on the said beam bar according to the weight desired, and means mounted in the base of the beam poise adapted to engage the notch in the base of each of the said stops and thereby lock the poise in the particular, selected weighing position of the co-operating stop with relation to the weigh-beam.

1,942,528. **Grinding Mill.** Wilbert C. Wood, Toronto, Ont. A grinding mill including a shaft; a fixed member having a flange extending axially of the shaft; a chamber having a peripheral wall axially movable on the flange; a pair of grinding plates located within the chamber, one of the plates being driven by the shaft and the other secured to a wall of the chamber; means for adjusting the chamber on the flange to regulate the distance between the plates comprising a nut threaded on the flange for engagement by the peripheral wall of the chamber; lugs on the chamber; studs carried by the fixed member and passed through the lugs; springs disposed on the studs for engaging the lugs to tend to maintain the peripheral wall of the chamber against the nut; and a dog axially movable on one of the studs for engagement with the nut to lock it from turning in either direction.

1,940,531. **Feeder for Roughage Grinders.** Fred J. Bullock, Shortsville, assignor to Papee Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y. Feeding mechanism for advancing material to be reduced, comprising a support for the material to be treated; a rotatable drum provided with fingers projecting from its peripheral surface and overhanging the delivery end of the support; a pair of feed rolls located on the delivery side of the drum, the upper feed roll of the pair being mounted for vertical movement toward and from the companion roll; radius bars carrying at opposite ends bearing to receive the journals of the drum and the upper feed roll, said radius bearings guiding the drum in swinging movements about the axis of the upper roll; levers fulcrumed upon a fixed portion of the structure; and links having lost motion connections with levers, said links and levers being operatively connected one with the bearings for the drum and the other with the bearings for the upper roll.

Exports of breadstuffs during November, compared with November, 1932, in parentheses, as reported by the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, have been as follows, in bushels: wheat, 301,597 (3,714,126); corn, 1,222,300 (2,249,627); oats, 11,326 (267,625); rye, 17 (none); barley, 1,298,551 (1,099,257); and wheat flour, 301,597 bbls. (857,721).

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the freight rates on grain from the head of the lakes to Montreal in recent years have been as low as they ever are likely to be after a St. Lawrence seaway is constructed. It cannot be argued, then, that high freight rates are keeping our northwestern grain from the world markets. As a matter of fact, Dakota wheat would not have been shipped to Liverpool if there had been no freight charge to tidewater.—Chicago Tribune.



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correct GRAIN
GRADING EQUIP-
MENT.

Official Brown Duval
Moisture Testers
Scales
Sieves—Grain and Seed
Triers
Mixers
Sample Pans
Accessories
Weight Per Bushel
Testers
Emerson Dockage
Kickers

Grain Carriers

The rate on millfeed from the Pacific Coast to Gulf ports has been reduced from \$8 to \$6.

The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet Jan. 30 at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thirteen of the 70 grain laden vessels have been unloaded since the close of navigation.

A rate of 6 cents per bushel on wheat from Fort William to Montreal is said to have been agreed upon at a meeting of lake carriers, for the opening of navigation.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 23,389 cars during the week ending Jan. 6, against 24,199 during the like week of 1933, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n.

The New York Central and the Delaware & Hudson have asked the Trunk Line Ass'n at New York for a hearing on grain rates at the port of Albany, and the hearing was scheduled for Jan. 18. New grain schedules had been pending for several months and were to have gone into effect Dec. 21.

A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Ass'n and pres. of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has indicated his intention to urge legislation establishing the six-hour day on the railroads, with a threat on the part of the unions to insist upon government ownership if this is not done. Why work any day?

Portland, Ore.—The federal court has decided in favor of Strauss & Co. against the attempt of the railroads to charge a higher rate on wheat to the Northwestern Dock, on the claim that the movement was for export, taking a higher rate than intrastate shipments. The railroads could not meet the demand of the court that they name the individual carloads moving from point of origin for export.

The Chicago Board of Trade filed a brief Jan. 13 with the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket 17000, grain and grain products in the western district. In this second and supplementary reply brief J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department, analyzes the rate position of St. Louis, Peoria, Omaha, Sioux City, Minneapolis and Duluth. The earlier brief and argument filed Dec. 1 is a valuable compendium of information on grain rates to Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Green Bay, St. Louis, Peoria, and the application of proportional rates.

Washington, D. C.—Hearings are being held by the house interstate commerce committee on a bill introduced by Chairman Sam Rayburn Jan. 12 to bring bus and truck transportation under federal regulation with rates and schedules determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Certificates of convenience and necessity would be required of freight common carriers as well as passenger carriers. Carriers in operation January 1, 1933, would get certificates if they established bona fide operation. Contract carriers would have to obtain permits to operate, but a showing of public convenience and necessity would not be required as to them.

Springfield, Ill.—Under the new regulations of the Illinois Commerce Commission every motor carrier operator must file with the commission within thirty days after the first of January, April, July and October of each year, a statement showing revenues and expenses during the preceding quarter, general financial statement of assets and liabilities, number of passenger and tons of freight carried and other information. They must also submit annual reports. No motor carrier will be permitted to pay any fees or

commission to any individual, association or corporation for the sale of tickets or fares or for the securing of freight shipments unless upon contract in writing between the parties, a copy of which has been previously filed with the commission.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26008, F. W. Brode Corporation v. B. & O. By Examiner Harold M. Brown. Dismissal proposed. Carload rates, cottonseed meal, Memphis, Tenn., to Mt. Union, Pottstown, Quarryville, Rohrerstown, and Ephrata, Pa., applied on shipments made in April, 1932, not unreasonable.

In I. & S. No. 3761 the Commission has affirmed the finding of division 3 in the matter of routing grain and grain products via the Rock Island. The effect of the affirmation is to require the Santa Fe to continue participation in rates which have the effect of short-hauling it now that it owns the Orient railroad.

No. 25833, American Field Seed Co. v. C. & N. W. By division 3. Rates, sweetclover seed, carloads, Watertown, New Effington, Brandt, Toronto, Ramona and Lake Preston, S. D., to Chicago, Ill., unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the contemporaneous class D rates. Reparation awarded on shipments delivered between September 1 and November 26, 1929.

No. 24199, Haley-Neeley Co. v. Ann Arbor. By division 3. Upon further hearing amounts of reparation due, shipments, sweetclover seed, carloads, points in South Dakota and Sioux City, Ia., to points in Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois and Fairmont, Minn., determined to have been \$220.69 to Wertz Seed Co.; \$3,067.57 to Sioux City Seed Co.; and \$4,144.29 to the title complainant.

No. 25770, Armour & Co. v. C. St. P. M. & O. By division 5. Rate, 67 cents, two carloads, semi-solid condensed buttermilk poultry feed, Duluth, Minn., to Hutchinson, Kan., unreasonable to the extent it exceeded 57 cents. Shipments were made in September and October, 1929. Prior to the movement a rate of 57 cents was applicable. Later it became 46 cents. Reparation of \$81.85 awarded.

No. 24768, Mitchellhill Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner Edgar Snider. Upon further hearing recommended that rates on sweetclover seed, points in Wisconsin and Minnesota to St. Joseph, Mo., be found unreasonable to the extent they exceeded the corresponding contemporaneous Class D rate and award reparation. Prior report, 192 I. C. C. 197, dismissing complaint proposed to be reversed.

No. 25792, Lindsborg Milling & Elevator Co., Inc. v. M. P. By Examiner Paul A. Colvin. Dismissal proposed. Rates, wheat and corn, and products thereof, Hallville, Lindsborg, Free-mount, and Hilton, Kan., to Kansas City, Mo., not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. The examiner said the proposed finding should be without prejudice to conclusions that might be reached in the Hoch-Smith grain proceeding, now pending.

No. 23813, Arizona Seed & Floral Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Upon further hear-

ing, rates, ryegrass seed, carloads, San Francisco, Calif., and points in Oregon to Phoenix, Ariz., unreasonable to the extent that from Oregon points they exceeded 90 cents and from San Francisco to the extent they exceeded or may exceed 64 cents. New rate to be effective not later than April 24. Reparation awarded. Former report, 178 I. C. C. 414, modified. The new findings are without prejudice to the findings that may be made in the reopened Hoch-Smith case now pending. Commissioner Lee, dissenting, said he dissented in the original report because reparation had been denied in the Hoch-Smith grain case.

Insurance Notes

Albany, N. Y.—A law enacted in 1933 provides fine and imprisonment for any person circulating false rumors derogatory to any insurance company.

The terminal elevator, feed and flour mill safety code No. 562 of the U. S. Dept. of Labor will come up for discussion May 14 to 19 at the annual convention of the National Fire Protection Ass'n at Atlantic City, N. J.

Van Wert, O.—The directors of the Ohio Millers Mutual Ins. Co. have voted to consolidate the mill and elevator business with the National Retailers Mutual Ins. Co. at Chicago, for more economical administration, the grain and milling policies continuing to be segregated in a new Ohio Millers Division of the Retailers, thus preserving their identity as a group.

Des Moines, Ia.—D. O. Milligan was re-elected pres. and general manager of the Western Mutual, also known as the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. at the recent annual meeting. J. D. Kent, of Des Moines, was elected treas. To fill vacancies the following directors were named: Jack Piper, Cedar Rapids; Harold Evans, Adel, Ia.; I. C. Edmonds, Marcus, Ia.; and B. M. Stoddard, of Sloan, former state senator from Woodbury County. With an increase in surplus in 1933 resulting from profitable business the company is reported to be in excellent liquid condition.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages. 4¼x6½ inches. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¾x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code: For cable grains, \$75.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages. 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches. 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Cannery Ass'n. Size 6¾x8¼ inches, 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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Books Received

FEED CONTROL. Official Ass'n of America has published its annual for 1934 containing definitions, regulations, constitution, names of officers, resolutions and reports of sec'y and executive committee. Paper, 31 pages, Leslie F. Bopst, sec'y-treas., College Park, Md.

THE CONTROL OF DUST in Grain Handling Plants is one of the most interesting booklets yet published on this important subject. Its suggestions for keeping the dust in the grain are perfectly practical and inexpensive. It should be perused by every elevator operator. A free copy may be obtained by addressing the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS IN 1932-33 is more than a list of brands sold in the state with their analyses as it contains reports on the value of the different fertilizers per ton in dollars and an explanation of the method of figuring the value. Sales of fertilizer in Texas were 30,843 tons in 1932-33. They were 33,406 tons in 1931-32, 64,424 tons in 1930-31, and 138,917 tons in 1929-30. This does not include cottonseed meal sold as a feed but used as a fertilizer. —Bulletin No. 487, Texas Agricultural Exp. Sta., College Station, Tex.

Marketing Soybeans

By J. E. BARR, of Bureau of Agricultural Economics

The soybean is one of the few cash crops for which U. S. standards were available as soon as production reached commercial proportions. These have been in use in marketing soybeans since September, 1926.

Their construction is very similar to the standards for shelled corn. There are five color classes, viz.: yellow, green, brown, black, and mixed. All yellow soybeans, regardless of variety, are classed yellow. Likewise all green, brown, and black soybeans are each classed according to their respective color group. The classes yellow and green each may contain not over 5% mixture of other classes and brown and black each not over 10% of other classes. Soybeans which contain a mixture in excess of that prescribed for these respective classes are classed mixed. All bicolor varieties such as the Black Eyebrow, either singly or in combination with other colors, are also classed mixed.

Each class is divided into five grades based on definite limits of such quality factors as test weight, moisture, splits, damage, and foreign material. The top grade or highest quality is designated Extra No. 1; the successively lower grades No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4. Soybeans which do not meet the requirements of any of the numerical grades or which are of distinctly low quality are designated Sample grade. Trade practice has made No. 2 basic. All quotations are made on the basis of this grade with such premiums for the higher grades and discounts for the lower grades as are warranted by the relative value of lots of each grade for manufacturing purposes.

SOYBEAN INSPECTION SERVICE: The purpose for which standards are intended is defeated unless they are uniformly interpreted and applied. For this reason a soybean inspection service was organized by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics under the proper authority to train, license, and supervise inspectors at shipping points and terminal markets. This service has been extended to meet the demands of the industry. Its use is in no way compulsory and it is available at a given market only upon the request of interested parties. At the present time practically all soybeans used for industrial purposes and some of those used for seed purposes are bought and sold on the basis of U. S. grades. Licensed soybean

inspectors are stationed at most of the cities in the Middlewest where mills are located and at East St. Louis and Cairo, Ill.; St. Louis, Missouri; New Orleans, Louisiana; Mobile, Alabama; and Norfolk, Virginia. Inspectors are also located at important shipping points in the producing area of Eastern North Carolina.

EXPORTS: Greater interest has been manifested in the export movement of soybeans during the past 12 months than any other phase of the industry. This is the first time in history that soybeans have been exported from the United States in commercial quantities.

At the beginning of this export movement there arose several questions on which shippers were in doubt. Perhaps the most important was the safe maximum moisture content which soybeans would carry in ocean transit. Observation of the conditions of soybeans held in storage over a period of several months led to the belief that soybeans which graded No. 2 and contained not to exceed 14% moisture, would carry safely in ocean transit. It was, therefore, suggested to exporters that at least the first shipments be held within this limit as to grade and moisture. The results indicate that this percentage of moisture is safe.

SHRINKAGE IN SHIPMENTS: A large percentage of the export shipments moved via river barge from East St. Louis to New Orleans. The average shrinkage on barge shipments was 0.2%, or 2 bus. per 1,000. Moisture content of these shipments increased slightly, an average of about two-tenths of one per cent. Apparently shrinkage on barge shipments was due to loading and unloading and not to loss in moisture content. Shrinkage on ocean-going shipments is very low, in some cases even less than shrinkage on barge shipments from East St. Louis to New Orleans.

Some of the first shipments to Europe were made in bags. These lots were shipped in bulk by rail from Illinois common points to Mobile and New Orleans, sacked in three-bu. bags and loaded on steamers. Reports of the outturn at Hamburg and Liverpool showed that there was a greater shrinkage on bag shipments than bulk shipments. In addition, many of the bags were torn and mutilated and there was a high percentage of sweepings in the hold of the ship. The practice of shipping in bags was early discontinued.

AMERICAN SOYBEANS SATISFACTORY: Reports from European mills indicate

American soybeans have been very satisfactory. Mills are impressed with the fact that they can buy the American soybeans on the basis of a definite quality standard which does not change from year to year. On the average, they have found that American soybeans contain a somewhat higher percentage of oil than those from Manchuria and that the color of the oil is above average. The percentage of protein, however, particularly in the soybeans produced in the Middlewest, is somewhat lower than that of the Manchurian product. Some difficulty was encountered with earlier shipments because of the low protein content. This was caused by the provision of German feed laws requiring that soybean meal sold contain not less than 46% protein, plus fat. With the solvent extraction process used by German mills, the percentage of oil in the meal is reduced to 1% or less. The resulting meal contained 42% to 43% protein, which made the total fat and protein content not over 44%. It was found necessary, therefore, for the mills to adjust their method of processing so as to leave 2% to 3% oil in the meal in order to bring the total protein and fat content up to the legal requirement.

HANDLING SOYBEANS THROUGH TERMINAL ELEVATORS: "Under what conditions, particularly with reference to moisture content, can soybeans be stored safely?" has been a question uppermost in the minds of those handling this commodity. This cannot be answered definitely yet. Soybeans containing 13% moisture, with splits and foreign material equal to the maximum permitted in the No. 2 have been found to be in perfect condition after being in storage 4 to 6 months. During this time moisture had decreased an average of 0.4%, splits had increased 2.8%, and foreign material 0.3%. The increase in splits and foreign material was due to the method of handling.

Several large lots of kiln-dried soybeans contained from 14½% to 17% moisture when received in the elevators. A few days thereafter they were dried to about 11% moisture. Upon inspection 3 to 5 months later these lots were in perfect condition except that there had been a marked increase in the percentage of splits. The average of splits in these cars on arrival at elevators was 8.7% and the grade No. 2. After drying, elevating, and re-elevating these lots showed an average of 18% splits and graded No. 3. There was also a slight increase in the percentage of foreign material, which always accompanies a marked increase in splits. Whether or not it is possible to kiln-dry soybeans without causing such a marked increase in splits has not been determined. Experience leads to the belief that it can be done, provided excess heat is not applied and the soybeans are dried slowly.

During the past year with the movement of export shipments this was a very important problem. Export contracts specified No. 2 Yellow. Exporters and terminal elevators needed some assurance they would be able to load out this grade. Careful handling to prevent dropping the beans into concrete bins and moving the beans slowly over conveyor belts have made it possible to handle them thru large terminal elevators without increasing the percentage of splits more than 3%. This indicates elevators can receive for storage a definite grade of soybeans and be able to load out the same grade in so far as they may be affected by splits.

Portland, Ore.—Operations of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n will be continued thru the 1934 crop season, according to Orris Dorman, president of the ass'n, during a conference with Douglas McIntyre, representative of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace. Crop conditions in the wheat country are the best since the winter of 1889. The acreage has been reduced there is every prospect of an excess this year, and will mean that the ass'n will have to meet a problem equal to the one tackled last year. —F. K. H.

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Feedstuffs

Salem, Ore.—Feed dealers in this territory are engaged in price wars that the feed ass'n is endeavoring to stop.

Gorham, Me.—Rodent-proof bags are being used by the Sanford Grain Co. for feed. The bags are made of copper wire, asphalt and paper.

Toronto, Ont.—The annual meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists will be held at the Royal York Hotel during the week of June 4.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Peter Turner has resigned as general sales manager of Allied Mills, and has been succeeded by A. G. Philips, who was formerly sales manager.

Portland, Ore.—At a meeting of the directors of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n dues in the retail trade were reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50, until adoption of the feed code.

The burlap and paper bag tax is not payable on stocks on hand of used second hand bags, either empty or filled, and whether for consumption or resale, and no tax on filled bags, even tho they are new.

Davenport, Ia.—A laboratory and factory is to be established here by the National Farm Service Corporation, a consolidation of the Bio-Chemical Products Co. and the Bio Sales Co., among those interested being A. W. Porter, Des Moines; L. V. Porter, Altoona, Ia.; J. R. Porter, Davenport; C. M. Porter, Woodward, Ia., and R. C. Jones, Davenport.

Portable grinders are reported to be evading their fair tax under the motor vehicle laws, thus unfairly competing with operators of stationary feed grinding plants paying several times the amount assessed against the portable operators. In Ohio, for example, a portable grinder, even paying his full tax in 1934 will not be paying one-fifth the tax assessed against feed millers on a like capital investment and volume of business.

San Francisco, Cal.—The California feed code is not being enforced, for lack of funds. Arlo V. Turner, pres. of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, says: "Code laws, code authorities, enforcement authorities, etc., are in an almost hopeless muddle until our legislature meets again. Interest in code work is dying out among our membership. We should not relax our vigilance, nor stop trying to protect ourselves and eliminate unjust and unequal conditions. Disgust with lawyer and professor made rules for business is no reason for abandonment of patience and hard work."

Chicago, Ill.—This past year, for the first time in the last 15 years, leading farmers seem to be awake to the situation. They found it hard to buy horses and mules, found the animals cost more, measured in bushels of grain or pounds of meat animals or dairy products, than at any time since the war; and throughout the entire central west, last spring farmers were hunting for fillies and mares, and paid from \$15 to \$20 more per head for them than for geldings of equal merit. We ought to have at least 1,500,000 colts per year that survive to yearling age, as this would give us replacements to offset the 1,100,000 to be lost this year by death—the figure probably will soon rise to 1,200,000 deaths per annum—and would give us between 300,000 and 400,000 per year to increase our present horse and mule stocks.—Wayne Dinsmore, sec'y, Horse Ass'n of America.

When a feed merchant undersells another he terms it "survival of the fittest." When he in turn is undersold by a third he terms it "an invasion of my rights by an underhanded competitor who ought not to be allowed to have a business." It depends upon whose dog is being kicked.

Many grain and feed dealers think little of writing off \$200 or \$300 a year in bad debts, but stubbornly balk at paying \$100 a year to build a bigger and better business with up-to-date methods and safer practices. Enterprise, industry and hustling salesmanship will always increase results.

Corn and Hog Reduction Agreement

Each contracting producer participating in the corn-hog program will agree to reduce the acreage of corn on the farm he will operate in 1934, to at least 20% below the average corn acreage on this farm during 1932 and 1933. He also agrees to reduce the number of litters farrowed in 1934, and hogs marketed from these litters, to at least 25% below the average number of litters owned by him when farrowed during the two year period, Dec. 1, 1931, to Dec. 1, 1933, and the average number of hogs produced for market from these litters.

A corn reduction payment at the rate of 30 cents per bushel on the estimated yield per acre of the land contracted to the Government will be paid each co-operating producer. The hog reduction payment will be a sum equal to \$5 per head on 75% of the average number of hogs produced for market by the contracting producer during the past two-year period. The contracting producer's pro rata share of the local administrative expenses will be deducted from his total corn and hog payments.

The corn-hog contract covers only corn acreage and swine litter production for the one-year period Dec. 1, 1933, to Dec. 1, 1934.

Business Lost to the Prepared Cracker

"I've missed a lot of good business on cracked corn simply because I do not have a corn cracker and grader," remarked C. L. Reichard at Vermillion Grove, Ill. Which goes to show that a fellow has to be prepared to take care of business when it comes if he doesn't want it to go elsewhere.

The Saskatchewan government contemplates emergency legislation to restrict marketing of wheat on the coming crop. More political planning for the poor farmer.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for February delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 21.....	15.60	18.60	13.90	17.15
Oct. 28.....	16.10	19.00	14.65	17.65
Nov. 4.....	15.85	18.25	13.85	17.25
Nov. 10.....	15.75	18.75	13.85	17.50
Nov. 18.....	15.60	17.50	13.75	16.85
Nov. 25.....	15.20	16.75	13.30	15.50
Dec. 2.....	14.00	16.40	12.10	14.75
Dec. 9.....	14.65	16.50	12.90	15.65
Dec. 16.....	14.10	15.70	12.30	14.50
Dec. 22.....	13.85	15.45	12.05	14.40
Dec. 30.....	14.50	15.80	12.90	14.70
Jan. 6.....	15.30	16.10	13.25	14.75
Jan. 13.....	15.95	17.50	13.70	15.50
Jan. 20.....	16.00	16.65	13.70	15.55

Exports of Feedstuffs

During November exports of feedstuffs, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons, compared with November, 1932, in parentheses: linseed cake, 27,231 (7,744); cottonseed cake, 7,012 (13,977); other oil cake, 2,282 (750); cottonseed meal, 2,023 (2,478); fish meal, 1,448 (117); mixed dairy feeds, 113 (85); mixed poultry feeds, 108 (166); kafir and milo, 2,197 bus. (12,893); other prepared feeds, 109 (91); other feeds including bran and middlings, 1,269 (2,891 tons).

The total value of fodders and feeds exported was \$1,217,437, against \$645,433 in November, 1932.

New Feed Trade-Marks

Josey-Miller Co., Beaumont, Tex., has registered the words "JO-MIL," as trade-mark No. 341,657, for mixed feeds.

Standard Milling Co., New York, N. Y., has registered the word "Aristos" as trade-mark No. 342,363, for mixed feed, wheat scourings and screenings.

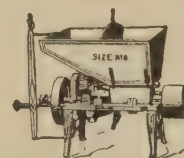
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill., has registered the word "Hawkeye" as trade-mark No. 343,878, for poultry feed and oatmeal mill by-products used as stock feed.

Decatur Milling Co., Decatur, Ill., has registered the outline of a hexagon as trade-mark No. 323,447, for hominy grits, stock feed and flaked corn products.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

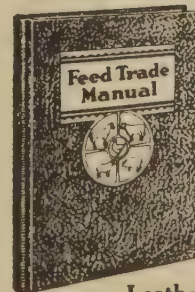
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Washington, D. C.—The average number of chickens in farm flocks on Jan. 1 this year has been maintained at about the same figure as last year in the North Central and the Far Western States, and slightly increased in the Northeast. Numbers have been decreased, however, about 5 percent in the South and about 8 percent in the South Central States, according to records of numbers furnished for their own flocks by crop reporters of the United States Department of Agriculture covering hens and pullets of laying age on Jan. 1.

Alfalfa Leaf Meal for Poultry

By HARRY W. TITUS, Washington, D. C.
Alfalfa leaf meal, altho properly speaking a concentrate feeding stuff, is of a type quite different from any discussed so far, in that it is made from leaves rather than from seeds or from animal products. It is relatively rich in protein, containing between 18 and 20%, or more; and this protein is of high quality. It also contains an appreciable amount of calcium but only a small amount of phosphorus.

When properly prepared, alfalfa leaf meal is a good source of vitamins A and G. It also contains some vitamin D.

It is quite widely used in the feeding of poultry as a green feed substitute and, according to our present knowledge, its value as such is dependent upon its content of the vitamins A and G, although the excellent quality of its protein should not be ignored.

Vitamin A in Poultry Feeding

By HENRY J. NOLTE

Science has demonstrated that the vitamin A in cod liver oil is more effective in poultry feeding than an equivalent amount of vitamin A in grains and roughages. It is recognized that cod liver oil contains "true" vitamin A, whereas yellow corn and similar feeds contain a carotinoid substance or a precursor of this substance which chickens must convert into "true" vitamin A. The vitamin A that is present in cod liver oil has been found to be more efficiently utilized than the vitamin A from grains or materials containing carotene.

Until recently it was generally assumed that the principal value of cod liver oil in poultry nutrition was due to its vitamin D. The reason for this assumption was the fact that vitamin D is almost entirely missing in farm feeds. Little attention was given to vitamin A, because it was known that such feeds as yellow corn, alfalfa leaf meal and green roughages are fairly rich in this substance. Tests, however, at a number of the agricultural experiment stations have proved that the average ration, despite the fact that it may contain a high percentage of yellow corn, would be improved by the addition of larger amounts of vitamin A. A series of tests at the Texas station showed that a ration consisting even of 70 per cent yellow corn did not provide an adequate amount of vitamin A for laying pullets.

The effectiveness of cod liver oil in poultry rations is due not alone to its vitamin D, but also to the fact that it contains the most available form of vitamin A. The natural combination of these two vitamins is probably the principal reason for the part cod liver oil has played in revolutionizing the poultry industry during the past 12 years.

Without cod liver oil or some equally satisfactory source of vitamins A and D, it would be impossible to maintain the present high egg production of the most efficient flocks. The use of cod liver oil has also made it possible to hatch sturdy chicks at any season of the year and to keep them thru their normal span of life under artificial conditions in which they never see the sun nor touch the soil.

Recently it has been shown that the feeding of cod liver oil improves the nutritional value of eggs, and poultrymen in some sections are getting premium prices because of the high vitamin content of their eggs. The texture of the shells as well as the interior quality of the egg is also improved by an adequate supply of vitamins A and D in the ration.

Effects of Vitamin-E Deficiencies on Poultry

More than 37 million chickens were raised by Illinois farmers in 1932. Consequently any poultry problem which interferes with normal reproduction or egg hatchability is of costly concern to flock owners of the state. Evidence was presented in the Forty-Fifth Annual Report showing that vitamin E is essential for normal reproduction in the female fowl. L. E. Card, Poultry Husbandry, and H. H. Mitchell and T. S. Hamilton, Animal Nutrition, have continued these studies during the past year with the cooperation of F. B. Adamstone, Department of Zoology. Histological changes taking place in fowls fed on vitamin-E-deficient rations have been studied.

Four Rhode Island Red males were fed for two years on a ration deficient in vitamin E. Upon post-mortem examination it was found that in one male the testes were completely atrophied and that in the other three, definite degenerative changes had taken place. Sperm smears taken at intervals showed that many of the mature spermatozoa were affected by vitamin-E deficiency, while others produced at the same time remained normal. It was found that the changes taking place in the spermatozoa under conditions of vitamin-E deficiency are associated with the incomplete development of globules of fat and fatty acid material that normally occur in the head of the sperm.

"Chick" Philips to Head Sales Division of Allied Mills

A. G. "Chick" Philips has again been appointed general sales manager of Allied Mills, well-known feed manufacturers, with offices and plants in Chicago and Peoria, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Portsmouth, Va., and other points.

Ed. Griffin has been selected to assist Mr. Philips. The latter succeeds Pete Turner, re-



A. G. Philips, General Sales Manager, Allied Mills, Chicago

signed, to this important post, which he held at one time previously.

"Chick" is well known thruout the territory, particularly as a song-leader at ass'n banquets. He formerly held a high professional position at Purdue University prior to joining Allied Mills. His office will be located in the Chicago Board of Trade Building.

G. A. Holland remains as general advertising manager with headquarters in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Rice millers have obtained the A. A. A. approval of 4 amendments to their code, one of which requires dealers to submit evidence that the grower received not less than the minimum price prevailing.

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Hearing on Feed Manufacturing Code

A hearing upon the proposed code of fair competition for the feed manufacturing industry was concluded in Washington last Friday, after amendments were submitted seeking to prohibit consignment selling, false and misleading advertising, destructive price-cutting, and the offering of premiums.

WRIGHT CLARK, of the A.A.A., presided over the hearing on the general trade practices article of the proposed code.

The code, as originally drawn by the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, contained specific prohibition of price quotations beyond sixty days in advance of sale, guarantee by members of the industry against decline of prices specified in sales contracts, and extension of shipment dates over 60 days without carrying charges.

J. B. EDGAR, Memphis, in presenting the amendments to outlaw consignment selling and destructive price-cutting, stated: "In the past the feed business was conducted largely on a cash basis, and consignment is a result of recent stress of competition. To prohibit price-cutting is not price-fixing, but is a means of preventing a minority of the industry from tearing down the profits of the whole industry."

A. F. SEAY, of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the code com'te of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, said, in his opinion the inclusion of the anti-consignment section in the code would be manifestly unfair to large feed companies and would drive them to establishment of their own retail outlets.

J. L. FORD, of the Oklahoma Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, disputed this contention, saying that consignment, as a chief cause of below-cost sales, was of no advantage to the large companies in the long run, but that the small manufacturer would rather compete with such retail outlets than with retailers selling on consignment.

R. M. FIELD, executive vice pres, stated that the Ass'n represented 85 per cent of the feed manufacturing industry by volume.

He said 137 firms had added employes under the P.R.A., increased wages 5½c per hour and reduced weekly hours by 11.

C. W. DUNN thought that the National Dog Food Mfrs. Ass'n, which he represented should not come under the feed manufacturers regulations.

MR. FIELD at the opening of the hearing on the second day introduced an amendment covering reports and the administration of the code, to supplant two separate articles formerly covering these points. The amendment proposed a code authority of seven members, five elected by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and two by nonmembers. One additional member, without vote and expense to the industry, might be appointed by the government.

The code authority would be empowered to create subcom'tes of its own members and to use regional ass'ns in enforcement. Various means of keeping the authority truly representative and its specific duties, authorities and relationship to the Sec'y of Agriculture were outlined.

Objections made by others than members of the Code Com'te were as follows: Oklahoma manufacturers asked that Oklahoma be included in the Southern territory at the Southern wage scale. Maryland and territory adjacent to the Virginia line made protest against the wage scale as set for them as compared to the Southern wage scale allotted manufacturers in Virginia. They also felt that manufacturers in smaller towns should have a lower wage scale than in larger cities.

One manufacturer submitted the following amendments to Article IV:

Paragraph (a) reads as follows:

"To sell or offer to sell at a designated price for shipment beyond sixty days from date of sale."

Paragraph (b) reads as follows:

"To extend or offer to extend the date of shipment, except for a period not exceeding sixty days and then only providing a carrying charge of 25c per ton for each fifteen days or portion thereof is made and collected."

Proposed—To amend paragraphs (a) and (b) by substituting the words "Thirty days" for "Sixty days." This has the effect of restricting the provisions of these paragraphs to thirty days instead of sixty days.

Add the following sections:

"(e) **Consignment.** The making of or entering into any agreement or contract the effect of which will amount to the shipment or delivery of products of the industry on consignment. 'Consignment,' as used herein, means the delivery of products under an arrangement whereby the person receiving such products has the right at any time prior to sale to relinquish possession to or return them to the shipper and whereby the title to such products remains in the shipper."

"(f) **False Advertising.** To publish or disseminate in any manner any false advertisement of any product of the industry. An advertisement shall be deemed to be false if it is untrue in any particular, or if directly or by ambiguity, omission, or inference it tends to create a misleading impression."

"(g) **Destructive Price Cutting.** No member of the industry shall make any price or terms which (a) will constitute destructive price cutting, or (b) be oppressive to the consumer."

"If, in the opinion of the com'te or subcom'te any price indicates price cutting which would prevent in this industry effectuation of the declared policy of the Act, the com'te shall so notify the member whose price is under investigation. If, after due notice and hearing in such manner as the com'te may prescribe, the com'te shall find that any such member has engaged in destructive price cutting, it shall so notify the Secretary."

At the conclusion of the hearing it was announced that the record would be held open until Jan. 29 to allow for filing of briefs. All briefs must be prepared in triplicate and sworn to and filed with Chief Hearing Clerk, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, 5428 South Bldg., Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by Jan. 29th, 1934.

Others offering testimony at the hearing included: H. L. Hammond, Boston, a member of the code com'te; G. A. Coddington, Auburn, N. Y., pres. of American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n; H. L. Wilkins, Washington, D. C., Wilkins Rogers Milling Co.; C. J. Rich, of Rich Products Corp., Rockford, Ill.; C. B. O'Neil, of Cudahy Packing Co., Cos Cob, Conn.; Peter W. Chichester, of Dutrick & Gambull, Inc., Fredrick, Md.; L. E. Bopst, Feed Inspection Service, College Park, Md.; A. C. Palmer, of Tioga Empire Feed Mills, Waverly, N. Y.; E. Wilkinson, of Western Grain Co., Birmingham, Ala.; S. H. Rogers, of Wilkins Rogers Corp., Washington, D. C.; D. F. Bull, Industrial Advisory Board, of Minneapolis, Minn.; J. B. Newman, Corn Products Refining Co., of New York; L. R. Hawley, Memphis, Tenn., representing the Quaker Oats Co.; James A. McConnell, of Buffalo, N. Y., representing the Co-operative Mills, Inc., and H. L. McGeorge, of Memphis, Tenn., representing the Royal Feed & Milling Co.

The Pig Crop

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The number of pigs saved in the fall of 1933 is estimated at 28,758,000 head, a decrease of 1,021,000 head or 3% from the 1932 figure. The combined spring and fall pig crops of 1933 is estimated at 80,086,000 head or about 300,000 head larger than the crops of 1932.

This estimate is of the number of pigs saved in 1933 compared with 1932 and not the number of pigs still on farms compared to a year ago. This estimate is not affected by the difference in disposition of the pig crops in the two years. A much larger than usual proportion of the 1933 spring pig crop was marketed before the end of that year as a result of the Administration's pig buying campaign. The distribution of marketings of the 1932 spring crop was about normal. This indicates that marketings during the first three months of 1934 will be smaller than during the first three months of 1933.

The number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1934 is estimated at 8,021,000 head, a decrease of 734,000 or 8.4% from the number farrowed in the spring of 1933.

The fall pig crop of 1933 in the Corn Belt States which produce most of the commercial supply in the United States totaled 20,642,000 head, the same as the fall crop of 1932. The combined spring and fall pig crops of 1933 totaled 61,758,000 head, an increase of 1,600,000 head or 2½ per cent over 1932. The combined crop in all other groups of states was smaller in 1933 than 1932, most of the decrease being in the fall crop.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The El Paso Refining Co., El Paso, Tex., has been fined \$150 on a plea of guilty to having shipped cottonseed cake labeled 43%, but containing only 34.96% protein.

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Place of Milk in the Ration

By C. W. SIEVERT, of American Dry Milk Institute

Approximately six years ago, dry skim milk became an important ingredient in feed and its tonnage has grown year after year, until at present about twice as much dry skim milk as buttermilk is used taking the United States as a whole. A still larger use for dry skim milk is in the production of human food, for example in bakeries, ice cream plants, the manufacture of cookies, frostings, icings, candies, the manufacture of certain kinds of cheese and in making sausage or meat loaf.

In the last few years many small feed plants have started in business and they are now doing a good part of the commercial feed business. Most of these small plants use milk in some of their feed. These smaller plants of course find it necessary to register their feed guaranteeing the analysis and listing the ingredients just the same as the large manufacturers. In many instances these smaller plants retail their own feed although there are some small plants who also wholesale part of their output to other feed dealers.

Milk products, especially the dried ones, are used to quite an extent in custom mixing. By custom mixing we mean the mixing of batches of feed to the particular customer's order, using the customer's formula. Instead of the farmer buying the ingredients and doing the mixing himself, the custom mixer does it for him, thereby producing a more uniform mix. Since this service can be performed mechanically at a low cost, many home mixers have found it to their advantage to have their batches of feed custom mixed. The feed dealer with mixing equipment can help his customers and prospective customers by furnishing them with acceptable up-to-date information concerning good formulas for feed mixtures.

The amount of milk to use in feed depends on the quality of feed that is being made. The only reason for using milk in feed is because of what it does to improve the quality and results producing ability of the feed. The outstanding proteins of milk and their supplementary effect with grain proteins are two good reasons for using milk. The fact that milk is a concentrate in Vitamin G complex explains another reason why milk is found very useful as a feed ingredient.

From the standpoint of supplementing grain proteins with milk proteins, we find that a great many feed mixtures would require from 8 to 15% of dry skim milk in order to supplement all the grain proteins. In poultry feed at least it is found that some 5 to 10% of dry milk provides approximately sufficient vitamin G to produce good growth and freedom from vitamin G deficiency symptoms. Concisely stated, these are the two main technical reasons for using milk in feed.

The factor of cost is one that must always be considered, although the maker of quality feed places cost secondary to that of quality. The cheapest feed per ton is not always cheapest per pound of gain or per dozen of eggs produced. The careful feed manufacturer uses enough of each ingredient in order to produce the most favorable results for the money expended. This does not mean that the feed produces the greatest possible feeding results, because doing that may run the cost up so high as to be poor business.

Actual feeding experience under ordinary farm conditions is really the thing that determines just how a feed should be composed. Most experiment stations, whether state owned or privately owned, find it a good part of their work to determine the approximate limit of the various ingredients in feed which will produce about the greatest returns for the money invested. A practice that was once indulged in, but is now practically a thing of the past, was that of adding a very small amount of milk to a feed mixture so as to be able to get the name of the milk product on the bag and tag. This was done for talking purposes, but the

time of the "talking point" feed mixture has pretty well outlived its usefulness. Those feeds that have lived and continued to sell well are the ones that actually produced results.

Calcium and Phosphorus in Pig Feeding

By BETHKE, EDGINGTON AND KICK of Ohio Station

McCollum and his associates and Sherman and Pappenheimer pointed out independently that the quantitative relation between the calcium and phosphorus in the food supply was, within certain limits of concentration, of great importance in determining whether an animal, like the rat, developed normal or pathological bones. Bethke, Steenbock, and Nelson reported that the amount of antirachitic factor required by rats on a synthetic ration containing 0.655% of phosphorus varied inversely with the calcium content of the ration. This indicates the existence of a quantitative relation between vitamin D and calcium in effecting the utilization of the latter. More recent investigations at this station revealed that the amount of vitamin D required by the rat is directly correlated with the calcium and phosphorus content of the ration and the ratio in which these elements are present. Evidence was also obtained which showed that increased levels or concentrations of calcium and phosphorus in the ration exerted beneficial effects on growth and on bone ash, but the effects were not so great as those exerted by the ratio of calcium to phosphorus. Similar observations have been made with the chick. Haag and Palmer also showed the importance of a more or less balanced condition of calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium salts in the ration for good growth and mineral retention in the rat. The same investigators also called attention to the importance of the vitamin-mineral interrelationship in the nutrition of the rat.

The importance of ample quantities of calcium and phosphorus in the ration of the pig has been shown many times. Maynard, Goldberg, and Miller reported that even when calcium and phosphorus were in abundance in the ration of the pig, poor bone development frequently resulted which could be corrected by supplying vitamin D or its equivalent. Bohstedt et al., at this station, also observed that under certain conditions improperly calcified bones occurred, even though the ration in question was supplemented with what was supposed to be ample quantities of calcium. Observations of practical farm feeding have indicated that large amounts of calcium in the form of calcium carbonate or ground limestone in the grain rations of pigs often produce unfavorable results.

The calcium-phosphorus ratio of the ration is a factor in growth and bone formation in the pig. In general, best results were obtained with a calcium-phosphorus ratio between 1.0 and 2.0. When the proportion of calcium to phosphorus was greater than 3.0, the pigs became more rachitic and the requirements for vitamin D were increased.

The concentration of calcium and phosphorus in the ration also exerted an effect on growth and bone formation.

Phosphorus, as well as calcium, may be a limiting factor in growth and calcification. Evidence was obtained indicating that the phosphorus content of the ration should not be less than approximately 0.60% for good growth and bone formation in the absence of added Vitamin D.

The requirement of the pig for vitamin D can be minimized by properly adjusting the calcium and phosphorus content of the ration.

Wheat adjustment payment checks totaling \$21,386,607 for 287,970 farmers had been written up to Jan. 6, the A.A.A. announced. To date, 423,528 wheat contracts have been received in Washington.

Cattle Like Medium Grinding

To learn the value of varying degrees of grinding for dairy cattle, the Indiana Station fed four lots of five cows each the same basal ration of corn, oats, wheat bran, and linseed meal. In lot 1 the grains were fed whole, in lot 2 they were coarsely ground, in lot 3 medium ground, and in lot 4 pulverized. All animals received alfalfa hay and corn silage.

Medium finely ground and cracked corn and oats gave satisfactory results in milk production, maintenance of body weight, and economy of production. Whole grains, because of low production, small gains in body weight, and loss of feed in feces, were not economical. Pulverized grain, because the cows could not utilize the nutrients to produce sufficient milk and fat to pay for the cost of grinding, also was not economical. When the production of the cows fed medium-ground grain was used as the basis of comparison, it was found that whole grains, cracked grains, and pulverized grains produced respectively 11.2, 5.8 and 5.4 percent less milk than medium-ground grains.

To determine the value of grinding for young dairy calves, two tests were conducted in which 10 calves were raised to 6 months of age on whole grain and 10 calves on ground grain. The calves were approximately 30 days old at the beginning of the test. They received whole milk for 120 days, and during this period the grain mixture was composed of equal parts of corn and oats. After the milk was discontinued the grain mixture was changed to corn, oats and soybeans 3:3:1. The fineness modulus for the corn was 3.5219, for the oats 3.2383, and for the soybeans 3.5491. Alfalfa hay was fed thruout the test.

Both lots made good gains in weight and in growth in height at withers. The differences in these growth factors were too small to be significant. The calves on ground grain con-

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sumed approximately 0.25 lb. more grain per head daily than those on whole grain.—*Indiana Station Bulletins 372-3.*

Grain Rations for Beef Calves

By W. A. BLACK, U. S. Dept. of Agri., and
E. A. TROWBRIDGE, University of
Missouri.

In creep-feeding experiments carried on for 3 years, steer calves fed a grain mixture consisting of 8 parts, by weight, of shelled corn and 1 part of cottonseed cake made 7.5 per cent greater total gain for a period of 140 days previous to weaning than calves fed shelled corn alone. The calves receiving corn and cottonseed cake also made 8.7 per cent more gain than calves fed a grain mixture of 2 parts of shelled corn and 1 part of oats.

The calves fed shelled corn alone, however, were more economical in production of beef during the nursing period, as they produced 100 pounds of gain for each 177 pounds of grain fed, whereas the steer calves fed corn and cottonseed cake and corn and oats required 199 and 251 pounds of grain, respectively, for each 100 pounds of gain.

At the end of 140 days of creep feeding (weaning time), the steer calves fed corn and cottonseed cake were appraised at approximately 50 cents per 100 pounds more than the calves fed either shelled corn alone or those fed corn and oats. This increased value considerably more than offset that of the extra feed consumed.

Experiments carried on for 2 years in feeding heifer calves shelled corn and cottonseed cake in creeps showed the gains of heifers to be about 4 per cent less than those of steers fed similarly, but the appraised sales values, per 100 pounds, of the two lots were the same at weaning time. The heifers, however, consumed about 24 per cent more grain per 100 pounds of gain in weight.

In creep feeding calves, these experiments showed that although the addition of oats to a shelled-corn ration resulted in practically the same gains and appraised value per 100 pounds of live weight as when corn alone was fed, the grain consumption per 100 pounds of gain was considerably higher with the former ration. The addition of cottonseed cake, however, was advantageous primarily because the calves receiving this ration had the greatest degree of bloom, which resulted in the highest appraised value.

In the dry-lot fattening experiments of 196 days each immediately after weaning, there were no significant differences in total gains made by the three lots of steer calves fed the same type of ration as they received previous to weaning. Steers fed corn and cottonseed cake, however, were the heaviest at the end of the experiment, but most of the difference was due to the greater gain during the creep-feeding experiment.

The quantity of grain required per 100 pounds of gain during the dry-lot fattening period was slightly less in the case of shelled corn alone than in the case of corn and cottonseed meal.

The addition of oats to a shell-corn ration increased the sales values of the animals slightly, but there was practically no difference in the feed requirements per 100 pounds of gain or in the gain in weight during the dry-lot fattening period.

A 1-year dry-lot fattening experiment with heifers fed corn and cottonseed cake indicated that approximately the same gain can be made by heifers as by steers fed similarly for 196 days following weaning, but that more feed is required per 100 pounds of gain by heifers and their sales value tends to decrease, owing perhaps to unevenness of finish.

An examination of records shows that in the five years when stocks were largest the May 1 price averaged about 7c higher than the January 1 price for May futures, whereas, in the five years when stocks were smallest, the May 1 price averaged about 10c lower than on Jan. 1.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Hulled Oats in Pig Ration

W. E. Carroll and W. P. Garrigus of the Ill. Sta. found that from the standpoint of rate of gain of growing-fattening pigs, mixtures of corn and hulled oats proved superior to either fed alone. Hulled oats apparently are somewhat more efficient than corn in promoting gain, since as the proportion of hulled oats in the ration increased, the feed eaten for a unit of gain decreased rather regularly. Each 100 pounds of hulled oats fed saved an average of 105 pounds of corn and 17 pounds of supplement. The higher protein content of hulled oats accounts for the saving in supplement, since the rations were mixed and self-fed.

Four groups of twenty fall pigs in dry lot were self-fed a ration made up to contain 16 per cent protein. Detailed results are given in the table. Lot 1 was fed corn and supplement in the proportion 4 to 1; lot 2, corn, hulled oats, and supplement, 10 to 5 to 3; lot 3, corn, hulled oats and supplement, 7 to 14 to 3; and lot 4, hulled oats and supplement, 12 to 1. The supplement consisted of tankage, soybean oil meal, and alfalfa meal 2:1:1. Water and salt were available to the pigs.

	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4
Pigs a lot.....	20	20	20	20
Days to finish.....	105	91	91	112
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Initial weight	71	71	71	71
Final weight	201	201	198	195
Daily gain	1.24	1.42	1.40	1.11
Daily ration				
Cracked corn	4.38	3.31	1.65	....
Hulled oats .....	....	1.65	3.30	3.87
Supplement	1.09	.99	.70	.32
Total	5.47	5.95	5.65	4.19
Feed for 100 pounds gain				
Cracked corn	361	234	117	....
Hulled oats .....	....	117	235	352
Supplement	90	70	50	29
Total	451	421	402	381

It will be noted in lot 2 that addition of 117 lbs. hulled oats saved 127 lbs. corn and 20 lbs. of the more costly supplement, and 2 weeks' time in feeding.

What Fluorine Does for Pigs

Natural rock phosphates, sometimes used in feeding to supply the needed phosphorus in the animal diet, frequently carry harmful amounts of fluorine, a pungent, corrosive gas element of the chlorine family usually found combined with some mineral.

Fluorine is extremely active and has been isolated only at very low temperatures. When segregated it appears as a pale yellow liquid that readily combines with every element except oxygen. It attacks glass freely. The effects of feeding rock phosphate that naturally contained a fractional amount of fluorine led to the investigations of C. H. Kick, R. M. Bethke and B. H. Edgington at the Ohio Experiment Station. Two separate experiments were run to compare the effects of fluorine in the chemically pure sodium fluoride and in the natural phosphate mineral in feeding swine. The effect on bone and tooth composition was primarily sought.

The experiments were run for 144 and 160 days, using eight and six lots of eight pigs each, respectively. At the end of the experiment the pigs were slaughtered and the femur bones, kidneys and teeth were examined.

A ration containing .03% or more of fluorine from rock phosphate or sodium fluoride impaired the consumption and efficiency with which the feed was used. The femur bones from pigs fed at that level or higher showed a marked increase in the diameter of the shaft, a loss of normal color and luster, abnormal protrusions, and weak structure. This poor bone structure became more apparent as the volume of fluorine increased. The bones showed normal amounts of ash, calcium and phosphorus,

but increased amounts of magnesium and fluorine, and decreased amounts of carbon dioxide in direct relation to the amount of fluorine in the ration.

Similar effects were noted in the teeth. While the percentages of ash, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium and carbon dioxide were not significantly affected, excessive feeding of fluorine over a long period softened the teeth and increased the amount of fluorine in direct relation to the amount fed. Marrow cavities were increased in size, and the type of marrow changed.

Fluorine from rock phosphate and from sodium fluoride had the same effect, except that rock phosphate caused inflammation and hardening of the kidneys in varying degrees when pigs received approximately 1% or more of this mineral in the ration.

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